The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. X. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 8, 1882. NO 27

Historical Society

NEWS COMMENTS.

North Pacific stock, 44½; preferred, 96¼.

The Washington pulpit contains some very able politicians.

The late comet wasn't a "marker" to the present brilliant Bismarck boom.

The Bismarck boom is the common talk all along the line from Duluth and St. Paul to Miles City.

Jamestown Alert: The Bismarck Tribune now publishes a Sunday edition. It is a boomer, and will do Bismarck a great deal of good.

The fact that Jay Gould has invested $100,000 in a New York cemetery creates alarm in the minds of some, who fear his scheme is to corner the grave-yard market.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil; The admission of Dakota into the Union should be one of the first questions determined favorably upon at the ensuing session of congress.

Capt. Howgate, the absconding signal officer and defaulter, writes from some obscure hiding place to a friend in Washington, that he will be on hand at the trial, if his health permits.

The Jamestown Alert says "no one but a confirmed sucker will entertain for a moment the idea that South Dakota will be admitted as a state during the present or next session of congress."

The Tribune has just received a copy of the Miles City directory published by Editor Knight of the Journal. It is a creditable work and shows Miles City to be a live and prosperous city.

The acquittal of Christie, on trial at Fergus Falls for murder, is somewhat remarkable from the fact that shortly after his arrest Christie confessed the crime. The jury couldn't believe it.

Fargo Post: There is a great deal of waste land in Dakota that might be made valuable and brought into the market by the draining process. This will undoubtedly be done in time, as the country settles up.

The other day a stage driver in the Black Hills undertook to horsewhip the passengers into getting out of the stage and pushing it up hill, but the passengers emptied their revolvers into him a few times, held a coroner's inquest, and found that he died of pneumonia.

"On a shelf above the bottom-lands sits Bismarck, a blotch of black streets and mean little buildings on the green face of the landscape." So wrote Correspondent Smalley in the Century magazine for August. Mr. Smalley's attention is respectfully directed to the New York Graphic of Nov. 29.

There is power in this frosty Dakota air to make men wide awake. The blood circulates in every part of the body, and fits a man for rustling—for "enterprises of great pith and moment." An Egyptian mummy would start into the fresh vigor of youth after a short residence in this life-giving atmosphere.

The weather sharps disagree. Gen. Hazen, chief of the signal service, predicts that the present winter will be an exceptionally mild one, while Couch and Vennor predict that this winter will be notable for its low range of temprature and blizzardy character. Hazen is somewhat noted for his "bad breaks," but it is to be hoped that he's right this time.

The Miles City Press' young man reads his Tribune very awkwardly. He refers to "the Tribune's misstatements" concerning the late vote in that town, whereas the statement referred to was not the Tribune's at all, but that of a citizen of Miles City whose trustworthiness is universally recognized. The Press man has no ability, no style, no useful quality whatever. He ought to be bounced.

Minneapolis Journal: England has one beauty who is the right sort of a beauty. It is Lady Dudley, and so far from accepting, like Mrs. Langtry, attentions from the prince of Wales, she turns her back on him and snubs him simply because he is a notorious rake. If all professional beauties would make it a point to snub male prostitutes like the prince of Wales, they would serve some useful purpose in the world.

Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, is "catching it" all round for his foolish position on the Sunday law. The Tribune says "his sloppiness" (meaning the mayor) "is always doing things that ought to consign him to a straight-jacket, and which would seem to prove that his difficulty was constitutional and cerebral, and not merely convivial." The Tribune has also charged that Ames is the silent partner of a gambling house in that city, and the mayor threatens to sue for damages.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The war of rates now being waged by three or four northwestern trunk railroads is liable to end any day. It is claimed by some that the will of one man, the resolute H. H. Porter, alone stands in the way of peace and restored rates. In the opinion of at least one shrewd observer, the whole affair is a piece of stock jobbery. Of course a few magnates could conspire together and make immense profits by that kind of manipulation. But the Inter-Ocean does not believe that Mr. Porter, Albert Keep, or Hugh Riddle would stoop to the dishonesty of sacrificing the interests of stockholders to carry private ends. The prize for which the belligerents are contending is probably, to sum it all up in one word, territory.

With regard to Dorsey's late letter to the public, Wayne McVeagh says: "If Dorsey or any of the other star route thieves find any real solace in their trouble in lying about Mr. James and myself I hope that they will continue to do so. It seems about the only recourse now left to them. Friday's letter is very tame reading after the picturesque lying Dorsey did in the letter which he published some time ago, and which he asserted was sent to President Garfield before the formation of the cabinet. After my examination into his case the only conclusion possible is that Dorsey is a thief. In that opinion other officials agree. I must be excused from entering into any controversy with a man like Dorsey. He has shown himself to be most reckless and most shameless about both the living and the dead."

Sig Hanauer moved his large stock of clothing yesterday, but will be busy today and to-morrow arranging the stock. The grand opening will take place Monday.

Navigation Closed.

Cairo, Ill, Dec. 7.—Navigation was suspended to day upon the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

HEAVY FIRE IN LONDON.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

Steamer Explosion on the Mississippi—The Grave Robbery Excitement at Philadelphia not yet Subsided—Other News.

Great Theatre Fire in London.

London, Dec. 7.—Twenty-five steam fire engines are now playing on the ruins of the Royal Alhambra theatre. Owing to the great height of the minarets it is impossible for the water to reach them. The minarets are still burning. Damage to surrounding property is great. All the dresses, property, scenery, music and instruments for the Christmas production at the theatre are destroyed. No insurance. Eight houses situated back of the theatre were burned. Total loss by the fire £150 000.

London, Dec 7.—The premises of Foster, Porter & Co., wholesale hosiery dealers, on Wood street, extending back to Philip lane, are ablaze. The fire threatens to become most serious.

Those Philadelphia Ghouls.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7—An indignation meeting of colored people was held this afternoon, and resolutions adopted giving heartfelt thanks to the proprietors and attaches of the press for the arrest and imprisonment of the grave robbers. When a trustee of Lebanon cemetery, named Burton, appeared on the platform there was great excitement. Several razors and revolvers were drawn, and nearly every body shouted for vengeance, while Bishop Campbell and other clergymen invoked peace. The peacemakers were successful, but the meeting was at once adjourned. The announcement was made that subscriptions to prosecute the ghouls would be received at the Press office. Thirty graves were opened to day. From about half of them bodies had been stolen. The health department will not allow more graves to be opened until it is known whether persons in them died from contagious disease.

Teller's Instructions to Registers.

Washington, Dec. 7—Secretary Teller has modified his instructions to registers, receivers and surveyors, issued September 21, to read as follows: "No application by any association of persons for a patent to places or claim, shall be allowed to embrace more than 160 acres, and not less than $55 worth of work must be shown to have been expended upon it for the benefit of each separate location embraced in such application. In case an individual becomes a purchaser of several separate claims of twenty acres each, or less, he may be permitted to include in his application for a patent any number of such claims contiguous to each other, not exceeding in the aggregate 160 acres. But upon, or for the benefit of, each original location so embraced he or his grantors must have expended the sum of $55 in improvements.

A Murderer Killed.

Charlotte, N. C, Dec. 7.—Joe Ross, the negro who murdered F. N. McDowell at Camden, Thanksgiving day, was killed on Wednesday night at an Ives county mill, on Catawba river, Lancaster county, S. C, by a ferryman, Adam Huntley. A pursuing party were close behind, and Ross asked the ferryman to take him across. The ferryman identified him and tried to arrest him. Ross resisted, and the ferryman shot him. Before dying the negro confessed to murdering McDowell, and also Bob Hennegan, in Mecklenburg county, two years ago.

Good for Fargo.

Fargo, Dec 7.—General Manager Manvil, General Superintendent Stimson, and other Manitoba officers spent Wednesday in Fargo, and it is reported that they contemplate extensive improvements in Fargo, making division headquarters here for all Dakota lines, putting in several miles of siding, and repair shops and round houses. The city council have a meeting to-morrow to grant the company certain privileges which have been asked upon, and all seem to be unanimous.

Tragedy at a Wedding Feast.

Denver, Dec. 7.—The Republican's Las Vegas, N. M., special says: At a Mexican wedding feast last night at Saball's, a small Mexican town near this city, Francisco Notan, a drunken guest, shot and killed two brothers named Roval. Notan then proceeded to his home where he amused himself by cutting his wife's ears off. Notan was afterwards arrested and confined in a jail. There is strong talk of lynching him.

A Row and a Murder.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—A quarrel arose among hack-drivers and parties going home from a ball at Turnham at 3 o'clock this morning. When a policeman appeared to keep the peace one of the drivers, Wm. Patterson, a notorious character, drew a revolver and fired at the policeman, but struck Jos. Coke, another driver, in the head, killing him instantly. Patterson escaped.

Latest from Taylorsville.

Taylorsville, Ill., Dec. 7.—Miss Bond had another violent paroxysm yesterday. The grand jury returned an indictment against J. C. Montgomery, Lee Pettis, Emanuel Clark, Dr. Vermillion and Wm. K. Montgomery.

Railway Magnates in New York.

New York, Dec 7.—Representatives of the trunk lines are still engaged in discussing different rates. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight awaiting the arrival of President Keep and Manager Hughett, of the Chicago & Northwestern road, but the train being late he failed to meet them.

Fire in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Dec. 6.—The most destructive fire that has visited St. Paul since the capitol burned broke out this morning in Nicols & Dean's wholesale hardware establishment, corner Third and Sibley streets. About half past 10 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from a flue in the shipping room, and almost immediately appeared in the ceiling and floor of the second story. An alarm was at once turned in, but the wires failed to work. Engine No. 2 arrived on the spot fully ten minutes after the alarm was sounded, though but four blocks away. Nos. 1 and 3 and the hook and ladder failing to respond to the call, a second alarm was turned in, which brought No. 5 down from St. Anthony hill. No 1 and the hook and ladder were finally apprised of the fire by the messenger arriving with No. 5. By this time the entire upper floor, which was stored with wooden ware, was in flames. Everything went wrong. With the thermometer registering only eight above zero everything was frozen and slippery, and the danger was extreme. The new Hayes extension ladder became so clogged with ice in the machinery parts that the greatest difficulty was experienced in its use. The fire was rapidly gaining headway, and all the movables had long since been piled in the streets. By half past 11 the flames were under control, though still burning fiercely. A heavy five-foot wall protected Merrill, Sahlguard & Thwing's wholesale drug house. Had the flames reached there the whole block would undoubtedly have been swept away.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE

are as follows: Nicols & Dean are the heaviest losers, $50,000 being a rough estimate at present writing. They carried an insurance of $61,500, as follows: Lancashire, of England, $5,000; Commercial Union, of England, $10,000; German American, of New York, $5,000; American Central, of St. Louis, $5 500; Westchester, of New York, $5,000; Girard, of Philadelphia, $3,500; Traders, of Chicago, $5,000; Boston Underwriters, of Boston, $5,000; Phœnix, of London, $10,000; Metropolis, of Paris, $7,500; total on Nicols & Dean stock, $61,500. St Paul Fire and Marine insurance company, furniture and fixtures $1,000. Maxfield & Co's., loss will be light—covered by an insurance of $7,500 in St. Paul Fire and Marine, and the New Hampshire, of Manchester. The Minneapolis & St. Paul ticket office, that occupied the corner on the ground floor, will lose but little, everything being safely removed; they have an insurance of $500 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine. The building destroyed was recently purchased by Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburg, and was valued at $25,000. The insurance is $15,000 of which the St. Paul Fire and Marine has $5,000 and the City of London company $2,000.

How to Use a Horse.

A great many farmers, as well as the majority of city people who own horses, know very little about their proper care. The New York Graphic gives the following hints:

1. Never allow anyone to tease or tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on

2 Never beat the horse when in the stable. Nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.

3 Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top Standing on hot fermenting manure makes the hoofs soft, and brings on lameness.

4. Change the litter partially in some parts, and entirely in others, every morning, and brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

5. To procure a good coat on your horse naturally, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

6. Never clean a horse in his stable. The dust fouls the crib, and makes him loathe his food.

7. Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain

8 Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels

9. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.

10. When a horse comes off a journey the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents his taking cold.

11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself and the appetite to return.

12 Also, let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal and enables him to feed comfortably.

13. Let the horse have some exercise every day. Otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet.

14. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

15. Look often at the animal's feet and legs Disease or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.

16. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and the shoe. Standing on it all night the horse will be lame next morning.

17. If the horse remains in stable his feet must be "stopped." Heat and dryness cause cracked hoofs and lameness

18. The feet should not be "stopped" oftener than twice in the week. It will make the hoofs soft and bring on corns.

19. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably hard and unwholesome.

20 Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

A barber who shaved Walter Fletcher yesterday made a mis-lick and carried away Walter's entire moustache. The jolly showman for once was "hot."

WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS OF THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Gen. Grant's Vindication of Gen. Porter Commended—Crimes, Sensations and Calamities—Late News Telegrams.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The house to-day, by a vote of 51 to 76, refused to strike out the enacting clause of the bill establishing a uniform bankruptcy bill. The bill was then reported to the house and passed—96 to 80—Steele (Ind.) offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reform to inquire how much money was collected by the campaign managers of the democratic party from the Cobden club and from the free trade club for use in the election of 1882.—Kasson presented the views of the minority of the committee on ways and means on the internal revenue bill. They were ordered printed. The minority report is signed by Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Haskell, Morrison and Russell. They say they are not prepared to recommend the entire abolition of the tax, nor to run the risk of reducing the revenue of the government below amounts which will evidently be required to meet the arrearages of pension in addition to other current expenditures of the government by extravagant reduction of any source of public revenue. It is a much more agreeable duty, and much more feasible, to reduce taxes from time to time as the unknown extent of our revenue shall be developed, than to reimpose them to meet the imperative obligations of the government. As for reductions which it now appears safe to make, the minority believes they should be effected rather by the abolition of taxes more closely related to the use and convenience of the people. Dunnell and Haskell filed a supplemental minority report.

VOORHEES ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Voorhees in an interview to-day said he had no advice to give to the next house as to the election of a speaker. The members elect of that body were doubtless equal to the task of organizing it in harmony with the principles of the democratic party and the best interests of the whole country. He knew both Carlisle and Randall during many dark and trying years for the democracy. A gamier, more fearless democrat than Randall never lived. He also has a first-class record for economy as a legislator, and he made a good speaker. The senator said he had tried cases with Carlisle, and he regarded him as one of the ablest public men he had ever met.

THE BIG BRIDGE ACCEPTED

Washington, Dec. 6.—The president has approved the report of the government commissioners accepting the newly completed section of the North Pacific railway, comprising 400 miles in Montana, and including the Bismarck bridge.

DEADWOOD'S NEW REGISTER.

Washington, Dec. 6.—James Luce, of Indiana, was to-day nominated register of the Deadwood land office.

Attempt to Sink a Ship in Mid Ocean

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—An attempt was made to sink in mid ocean the ship Joseph S. Spinney, which arrived here Saturday from Havre. When four weeks out, between three and four feet of water was discovered in the hold. After much trouble the leak was discovered. Three auger holes had been bored through the bottom below the breast hook. The hole in the inner sheathing had been plugged and covered with loose dirt to conceal the source of the leak, and the water filtered between the inner and outer planking. A watch was kept on the crew, but nothing was discovered to warrant making any arrest, although members of the crew say that Captain Curling expressed the opinion that it was done by second mate Davis. The latter expresses much ill will against the captain, but of course denies the charges.

Sensation at Lisbon.

Fargo, D. T., Dec. 6.—Reports from Lisbon state that there is great excitement there over the disgusting reports of an incest, which involves the names of a minister of the gospel and his daughter. The man is Rev. Mr Livingston, the baptist pastor, who has been there for some time. He canvassed for Colton, candidate for register of deeds in Ransom county, during the late campaign, but before election day the two quarreled and parted, and are enemies now. It is said these reports of the crime come from the Coltons, and although the story has made much talk there seem to be few who really believe it. Colton is not considered veracious as a rule.

A Grand Forks Tragedy.

Grand Forks, D. T., Dec. 6.—A coroner's inquest over the body of Halver Halvorson, found dead Saturday from wounds inflicted in a fight on Thanksgiving night, was held to-day and a verdict of felonious killing by some party or persons unknown was rendered. The man died from the effects of blows with brass knuckles, though cold and exposure may have contributed to it. Two or three parties are suspected, though there is no evidence against any one enough to warrant an arrest. A large party was on a drunk with Halvorson the night of the tragedy.

Grant's Moral Courage Commended.

New York, Dec. 6.—The soldiers of Boston have sent a letter to Gen. Grant regarding his "Vindication of Gen. Fitz John Porter." The letter says: "No act, whether of valor or of policy, which has marked your great career should bring you more honor than the moral courage and spirit of fairness and justice exhibited in this defense of a gallant Union soldier, condemned on insufficient or mistaken evidence."

A Minnesota Crime in Dakota.

Redfield, D. T., Dec. 6.—On the 30th ult., at New Ashton, this county, a 7-year-old daughter of a prominent merchant of that town was induced into a saloon and outraged by Fred Shoots, aged 18. He is a brother of the editor of the Ashton Bee. His father subsequently gave him a most brutal horsewhipping. It has since been learned that young Shoots has attempted similar outrages on other little girls of that place, and there is much indignation in the neighborhood.

A Star Chasing a Sunbeam.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—Frank Holt, of Chattanooga, Wm. Fleitur, aged 16, and Samuel Young, colored, who were scalded by the explosion of the steamboat Morning Star, have died. Of twenty-one persons on board at the time of the explosion, five only are now living. It is stated that the Morning Star was racing with the Sunbeam.

Now Let the Eagle Scream.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Relative to the report that the United States government contemplates making a claim against France in regard to the murder of two American citizens in Madagascar, the Moniteur Universal published an insulting article declaring the American navy was so reduced by peculation that the United States were recently obliged to back down to Chili. France, it says, could ruin every American port.

Served Him Just Right.

Little Sauk Village, Dec. 6.—A bloody tragedy occurred here this evening. There has long been trouble in the family of John Goodwater, who has abused his young wife ever since their marriage, some two years ago. To-night he made a savage attack upon her with a knife, and in pure self-defense she seized a revolver and killed him. They have two children. The wife is but 17 years old.

Helped Himself Liberally.

Buffalo, Dec. 6.—The auditor of the Lake Shore road is busily engaged in examining the accounts of S. W. Gilbert, absconding cashier of the Buffalo division. The amount of peculation is already discovered to be $40,000, and it is feared a much larger sum has been appropriated, as Gilbert has been a heavy speculator in grain and oil, and met with very large losses.

Whaling an Editor.

New York, Dec. 6.—This morning J. B. Parmenter, editor of the Press, was cowhided by William Carr, son of the secretary of state, whom he had accused of grave faults and misdemeanors. There is great excitement and a further sensation is expected.

An Electrical Disturbance.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—At Frankfort to day Charles E. Taylor, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, and Frank Montgomery, manager of the telephone company, had an altercation. Taylor was shot in the left arm; Montgomery had a flesh wound in the right arm.

A Politician Assassinated.

Starkville, Miss., Dec. 6.—This town is excited over the reported assassination of Col. W. H. H. Tison, at Baldwin, Miss., today by Ed. Saunders. Tison was speaker of the house in the last Mississippi legislature.

Gone Down to Watery Graves.

London, Dec. 6.—A collier has foundered off Barwick and ten persons are drowned.

The Kind of Fellow Oscar Is.

[Correspondent N. Y. Times].

Poor Oscar Wilde has at last become utterly commonplace. It was the thing he most abhorred when he first arrived, and no man strove so hard to be always original and interesting as this lank and long-haired English æsthete. The novelty has worn off, however, and the apostle of the beautiful pronounced the most wearisome bore in New York. That is saying a great deal. It surprised me that he retained his popularity so long, for a more repulsive man has seldom visited us. He is guilty of all sorts of petty meannesses, such as perpetually begging cigarettes from acquaintances and never offering any himself; eating dinners with indefatiguable industry at other people's expense; sneaking out of paying cab fares, and "working" his friends shamelessly for whatever he can get out of them. He lives in cheap apartments in living place, and affects a sneer of contempt for all things American. Still he does not go away, but remains and lives on us. Public feeling for him has changed somewhat. When he landed here last New Year's day there was a general feeling that he was a man with an idea, and that he ought to have fair play He has had fair play, and has proven himself an egotistical charlatan, a bumptious braggart and a tenacious bore. Hence the feeling has changed The æsthete never goes out alone. The hoots and jeers of the crowd are too much for him, and he takes whatever exercise is needful late at night, in the side streets, and only ventures forth in the light when he can inveigle some good natured citizen into accompanying him. The extreme ugliness of the man never struck me so forcibly as at the first Lotos club dinner a few nights ago. Unfortunately, I sat nearly opposite him. It destroyed my appetite. His great mass of coarse hair fell on the collar of his coat, which looked glazed and greasy from the contact, and his little bleary eyes stared stupidly out from beneath half-closed eyelids. His mouth, with its misformed, irregular, and black looking teeth, was positively the most repulsive feature I have ever seen, and his thick, dark colored lips, mottled skin hanging loosely on a bony face made up a caricature that resembled a being from another planet rather than an Englishman of the nineteenth century. It would seem to be about time for Oscar to return home.

The khedive has been informed that the English government recommends General Sir Evelyn Wood for commander of the new Egyptian army.

The steamer Peruvian, from Montreal, collided with an unknown vessel at the mouth of the Mersey river, on the west coast of England, and lies sunk on the beach.

The murderer of Mayor B. W. Stubbs, of Polk City, Ia., has been apprehended at last. His name is John Weir, and he was found hiding in a gravel pit near Colfax, Ia.

Attorney General Brewster tells congress that witnesses in the western states and territories whose presence is required in Washington, are inadequately compensated.

QUITE CHILLY.

POLAR DISCOMFORTS OF OUR FRIENDS DOWN THE LINE.

While Here on the Slope the Air is Just Comfortably Bracing—The Storm in Other Localities, Etc, Etc.

Come to Bismarck and Thaw Out.

Grand Forks, D. T., Dec. 7—This morning was the coldest of the season. The thermometer was 31 degrees below zero, which is lower than at any time during last winter. Yesterday was a stormy day on the prairies and trains are delayed. The Devil's Lake country has such an amount of snow, and it is packed so hard that it is impossible for teams to travel. It is anticipated that squatters in that region will suffer a great deal during the winter, and no doubt some will perish.

COL. DONAN SEES A BLIZZARD.

Fargo, Dec 7.—Col. Donan is just in from Larimore He reports it impossible to get to Devil's Lake. The colonel says he never saw a blizzard before, but he has now. He don't want any more—could not see across the street. Stoves would not heat, and going to bed was only to freeze. The thermometer is 23 below, but the air was still and the weather pleasant.

SIXTY-SEVEN BELOW AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 7.—The first very cold snap of the season occurred yesterday and continued last night and today The thermometer this morning registered 67 degrees below zero. A strong wind makes the cold still more cutting.

THE WEATHER AT FARGO.

Fargo, D. T., Dec. 7.—The cold wave struck here yesterday and took the thermometer down to 27 below zero. The cold wind makes traveling on the prairie impossible, and it is feared some may have been caught out and frozen to death.

TERRIBLE WEATHER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Chicago, Dec. 7—It was extremely cold last night and to-day, the wave extending over the whole northwest, the thermometer ranging last night from zero to 10 below, the latter at Sioux Falls, D. T, and this morning 12 above to 14 below, the latter at Peoria, Ill. Here it was 8 below. It was a terrible night on the lake, and several crafts were unable to make the harbor and were frozen up, the harbor being iced over this morning.

THE STORM AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 7,—A severe storm accompanied by considerable snow, prevailed the greater part of the day. Toward night the velocity of the wind greatly increased, and at night became a gale. All trains were from two to six hours late, and on the Grand Trunk all freights were abandoned.

In Foreign Lands.

London, Dec. 7.—Telegrams from various parts of the United Kingdom report a snow-storm of immense severity. Railway traffic in many districts is almost if not wholly suspended. Trains were snowed up all last night at Cheshire and passengers suffered acutely. Telegraphic communication between Glasgow and London is broken and elsewhere messages are greatly delayed. Many wrecks are reported on the coast at Oldham and neighboring points. At Lancashire the storm has not been equaled in thirty years. Losses are heavy in many places.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

Toronto, Dec. 7 —Severe snow storms prevailed throughout Toronto to-day, with a gale and extremely cold weather. Roads are considerably blocked. At Beeton Michael Ellard and Jas. King perished in the snow last night.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Dervish Pasha is to be executed.

Mrs. Langtry has gone to Boston.

Senator Windom favors two-cent postage.

Anthony Trollope, the English novelist, lies at the point of death.

The president's message is favorably commented upon by the metropolitan press.

Arabi Pasha writes a letter thanking England for interposition in his behalf.

The sultan of Turkey is frightened nearly to death by the fear that he will be assassinated.

Robert Norton and wife, of Belvidere, Ill., were suffocated in their bed by gas from a coal stove.

The funeral of the late Congressman Updegraff, of Ohio, occurred Monday in Wheeling, W. Va.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, estimates that it will take $150,000,000 to pay pension bills next year.

The sale of seats has opened for the Nilsson concerts in San Francisco. The first day's receipts were $6,400.

It is rumored in London that the bishop of Winchester will succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

The steamer Enterprise was burned Monday off Maud's Point, N. C., and the captain and two men were drowned.

At Cairo, Ill., yesterday, an unknown man placed his head under the wheels of a moving freight train and was killed.

Mayor Johnson, of Danville, Va., who was recently indicted for the murder of Chief of Police Hatcher, has been acquitted.

President Porter denies that Vanderbilt has any interest in the Omaha road, and also all rumors about his resignation.

Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchere, her companion, have had a monkey and parrot time, and a scandal is expected to result.

An Odessa, Russia, telegram says Solomon Hacker, distributer of revolutionary papers, has been sentenced to ten years in the mines.

The land sales by the North Pacific land department footed up for November 75,966 acres, of which 70,579 were sold in Minnesota and Dakota.

Teresa Sturla, the woman who is on trial at Chicago for the murder of Chas. Stiles, a sporting man and an operator on 'change, is so hysterical that the case is adjourned for the present. She was Stiles' mistress.

Imperfect Page

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK'S ADVANTAGES.

Were the country surrounding Bismarck as barren as the cactus plains of Wyoming, its location would build up a great city. Were its location as poor as that of any of the inland towns of Minnesota, Nebraska or Iowa, the excellence of the surrounding country would build up an important commercial point.

There is no point on the Missouri river so well situated as Bismarck for the upbuilding of a great town, and none on the Mississippi, excepting St. Louis and Minneapolis that is better situated.

St. Paul has no natural advantages superior to those of Bismarck. In 1860, only twenty-two years ago, it was no larger than Bismarck now is, and there was far less country directly tributary to it. The settlements in the country west of St. Paul were sparse, and nearly all of the people left it following the Indian massacre of 1862. And yet St. Paul is to-day a city of over 60,000 people. It has 120 daily trains, and ten thousand transient people daily visit it.

St. Paul has no river navigation above it. Bismarck has 1,200 miles above and as good a river south as the Mississippi is at St. Paul. The country immediately surrounding St. Paul is poor. There is no better on the face of the earth than that about Bismarck. Bismarck has no water power: neither has St. Paul; but Bismarck has unlimited quantities of coal that will furnish all the power necessary in the way of steam. St. Paul is the capital of a state, it is true; Bismarck is within 40 miles of the geographical center of a state to be far greater than Minnesota—greater in area, greater in its products, and greater in population and wealth.

Bismarck is better located than other points on the Missouri river because it is remote from other points likely to come in competition with it. It is 450 miles west from Duluth; 470 miles from St. Paul, and 1,000 miles from St. Louis, and there is no town west or north that can possibly come in competition with it as a wholesale market.

Because of the river it enjoys rates that enable its wholesale merchants to command trade as far east as Fargo, while it is absolutely without a rival for the trade of the country laying west and north.

Additional lines of road will connect with the North Pacific from the south and east at Bismarck, because at this point they can make an effective contest for a fair proportion of the trade of the north west, and with a view to heading off these the North Pacific will extend a branch line up the Missouri river to Fort Benton opening up a country unrivaled in the productiveness of its soil, abounding in coal, well watered, quite well timbered—a country that will sustain prosperous villages every few miles, and is already famous for its vast herds of cattle.

All of this country—an empire—will be tributary to Bismarck as the North Pacific region has for years been tributary to St. Paul.

There is a far greater country tributary to Bismarck than that from which Kansas City draws its support because Kansas City is immediately surrounded by other large towns. St. Louis on the east, Topeka and Denver west, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha north, and all within short distances, while Bismarck stands absolutely without a rival.

The country is not well settled, it is true. That about Kansas City was not twenty years. Fargo was surrounded by a wilderness of prairie only eight years ago. Winnipeg has grown from a mere trading post to a city of twenty thousand during the past ten years.

Only ten years ago Minneapolis, now a city of 75,000, had but twelve thousand people. They had a lot craze there about that time and people were plunging head over heels, as many lookers on thought, into the wildest speculation, but the 'craze" has continued month after month and year after year, and there is yet no let up to it. At Fargo, to come nearer home, the same state of affairs has existed. The croakers have stood by and seen men of pluck, tenderfeet and blockheads, as many alleged, jump into wealth through investment in real estate, prophesying a crash which came not, and is far more distant to-day than it was three years ago. At Winnipeg they have stood by and witnessed land sell for thousands that a ten dollar bill would have bought when they first came to the country. They have done their part by their croaking, toward bringing disaster which still postpones its visit.

Bismarck is booming to day, but we have only the first low wash of the coming tide. Now is the time to buy property, not to sell, for values will double within eight months and keep on doubling and trebling. When work commences on the Northwestern or Milwaukee & St. Paul, and it becomes known that these lines will locate their shops at Bismarck the boom then, compared with the present, will be like the crack of a Rodman gun compared with the pop of a toy pistol, and that state of affairs will exist before the 4th of July, 1883.

Attention should not be taken, however, from the settlement of the country, and an interest should be created that will provide buildings to accommodate the coming thousands. Houses for rent should be provided. Brick blocks should be contracted for. Street cars and water-works should be secured beyond a question.

The way to build a city is to build it, and if we mistake not those who are most interested in Bismarck will do all that is necessary to build a city. Bismarck's 3,000 people of to-day will be increased to 6,000 during 1883, and from three to five thousand will be added annually after next year.

EVERY day brings inquiries as to the opportunity for the investment of capital. Some inquirers seek investment in real estate, some in mercantile pursuits, and not a few in manufacturing. Capital will find profitable investment in any of these pursuits. It is most needed in building. Five hundred small tenement houses could be erected to advantage next year, bringing a return of from twenty to forty per cent, besides the increase in value of property. Money could also be employed to advantage in the erection of brick buildings for wholesale houses, and in wholesale business. Bismarck stands like a mountain on the plain, prominent because of its location, and the excellent country surrounding it. All eyes are being attracted to it, and a glance satisfies any shrewd man that it has all of the surroundings necessary to make of it a great city.

The manufacture of agricultural implements ought to become a leading feature. In the south, in the east, in the north or in the west, there is no point better adapted to an interest devoted to canning meats, or shipping in refrigerator cars. The manufacture of paper board, print paper, etc., should receive immediate attention.

Building was delayed this season because it was impossible to secure sufficient brick. This trouble will hardly be encountered next season. Flannery & Wetherby have already contracted for 2,000 cords of wood, to be used in burning brick next year, so there will be no failure on that account. Bly & Thompson have also arranged for the manufacture of pressed brick at their mines, to be burned with coal. Tests have been made of the potter's clay in the vicinity, and it has been found that there is nothing superior to it. It only needs capital and confidence to develop the manufacture of pottery into a paying business. The manufacture of woolen fabrics should also receive attention. Also the smelting of ores that are within easy reach, but building will pay best.

CAPITAL that comes to Bismarck with favorable impressions is no longer driven off by the croaking, or worse, of our own citizens It does not longer hesitate, but catches on, and not a single unprofitable investment has as yet been made. Not a man has yet made a claim who is not fully satisfied with the representations that were made to him. Not a man has had reason to feel that he could have done better by investing elsewhere, or by waiting even.

AND now Minneapolis is wrestling with the "gambling hells."

THE Montanaians promise to give their new governor, J. Schuyler Crosby, a right royal western welcome. He is at present in Washington, but will arrive at Helena in a few days.

SENATOR KELLOGG, although declared elected to congress by the Louisiana board of canvassers, is refused a certificate by Gov. McEnery on the flimsy ground of non-residence in the district or state.

MINNEAPOLIS Journal: There is the promise and potency of a president wrapped up in William Windom, and the Minnesota legislature will not destroy so brilliant a chrysalis by retiring the senator.

BOZEMAN Courier: Indians and trappers predict a short open winter. The hair on the buffalo is said to be quite short. This is gratifying to those to whom it is painfully apparent that bunch-grass is also short.

THE pupils of the Deadwood schools have "fire drills," the object of which is to prevent panics in case of fire breaking out in the building. At the word "go" the youngsters make the best time they can out of the house. A scheme to get them into a schoolhouse would be better adapted to this locality.

As an indication of the amount of passenger business done by the railways entering St. Paul, it may be stated that 142 passenger trains daily arrive and depart from the union depot in that city, and they contain, in round numbers, 10,000 people. Two thousand pieces of baggage are handled in this depot daily.

HENRY L. HAZEN, of the signal service, predicts that the coming winter will be a mild one. His prediction is based upon a thorough examination of all indications in possession of the signal office. Mr. Hazen, in making this prediction, disregards the assertion of meteorologists that a cool summer is invariably followed by a cold and stormy winter.

THE national debt statement shows that the reduction during November will be $5,534,-142; cash in the treasury, $287,867,173; certificates outstanding—gold $35,408,540; silver $73,095,660; certificates of deposits outstanding, $9,548,000; refunding certificates, $413,-650; legal tenders, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $7,022,614; cash balance available, $157,887,476.

WASHINGTON Republican: Now get down the old Congressional Globes and read all about "tariff for revenue only" and "tariff for protection," and "incidental protection," and so on. Forty years in the wilderness of slavery, war, and reconstruction bring us back to the consideration of economic questions, which were under consideration when that period began.

THE able lawyers who are defending the Dorseys are trying desperately to shake off Brady, who, they claim, forced them into wrong doing by official blackmail and seems destined to drag them down with him. An effort is to be made by the Dorsey's counsel to separate the cases with a view to setting up the plea that these defendants became unwilling parties to the conspiracy, to protect their own interests. This is the pathetic side of the case.

THE approaching contest for the speakership between Messrs. Carlisle and Randall suggests the fact that Kentucky has held that office longer than any other state—seventeen years. Henry Clay was speaker during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth congresses; also the first session of the sixteenth, a total of eleven years. This period exceeds that of any other speaker, although Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was speaker seven years, and Messrs. Macon, of North Carolina, Colfax, of Indiana, and Blaine, of Maine, each held the place six years.

CONGRESS meets next Tuesday, and the committees are busy with the preliminary work of the session. The whisky and tabacco lobbies are reported on hand in force, organized for the effort which is to be made for repeal or a reduction of the tax on those commodities. It is a fact not difficult to explain that the closing session of congress, particularly where a large number of members have not been honored with re-election, is most readily "convinced" of the necessity of any legislation which affects great financial interests. The whisky ring with this fact in mind will make a supreme effort this winter—and fail. The people of this country are not ready to put their hands in their pockets and make good the loss to the revenue which would result from the abolition of the tax on whisky and tobacco, and congress will not dare pass such a measure. Slight modification is possible; abolition or radical reduction not among the possibilities.

For the Women.

Whitelaw Reid has been married only one year, and is printing bitter editorials against bossism.

A young lady says males are of no account from the time we leave off kissing them as babies till we commence kissing them as lovers.

Oscar Wilde likes Mrs. Langtry chiefly because she is a Jersey Lily. "What a grand air she has," he said at the Lotos Club. "We saw her walk down a room with a thousand people staring at her, as if she did not know they were there. I call that elegance!" "Is that what you call it?" said George Holland, the actor. "Well, we call it gall!"

Not long ago Mr. Peter Cooper, who is within three months of being nine y-two years old, called on Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and was entertained by her with several charming songs. Then he asked her if she knew, or had heard, an old ballad called "The Tortoise Shell Cat." She answering in the negative, he at once sang a verse of it for her in a manner that won from her a hearty encore.

They were looking out at the comet, and as he was fresh from college he called her attention to the beautiful arc made by the luminous 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 miles tail. 'But what is an arc, dear?" she inquired with a simplicity of ignorance which was so angelic that he answered with an illustration in the curvature of his right arm which made the whalebone crackle, and when it was all over she said that arcs were just too killing for anything.

Miss Emma Abbott complains of being much bothered by would-be prime donne who want her to "try their voices." "The other day," she says, "a bouncing young lady called on me in Kansas City. 'I know all about you, Miss Abbott,' she screeched, as she nearly wrung my arm out of its socket, 'I have read every line about you that I have seen in the papers. Now I mean to be a great operatic singer, so I have come to you to try my voice, just as Miss Kellogg tried yours.' 'Can you play?' I asked. No, she couldn't. 'Well you can sing a song?' No, she couldn't sing a whole song, but she knew a 'piece of one.' 'Let us have a piece, then,' I said, resignedly. She vocalized. It was 'a piece' of 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and before she was through I heartily wished that my Missouri rose had joined her companion flowers, instead of remaining blooming for me in Kansas City."

New York Tribune: Plymouth church was crowded to the doors with one of its characteristic audiences, and Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, delivered a lecture on the work of the Women's Gospel Temperance Union, which was received with great enthusiasm. As the prolonged applause at the close of her lecture died away, Mr. Beecher ascended the platform, slowly, thoughtfully, and stood for a moment regarding—almost staring at—the lecturer, with an expression of mingled wonder and admiration. Then, turning to the audience, he remarked, slowly and meditatively, emphasizing the words with a nod of his head: "And—yet—she cannot vote!" It is hardly necessary to add that it was some time before the audience was quiet enough for him to add, in ringing tones: "And are you not ashamed of it?"

Steele's Growth.

The editor of the Jamestown Capital had heard so much about Steele that last Tuesday he boarded the train and came up to see the young county seat. In his paper he says:

Steele, Kidder county, D. T., is to day one of the most talked-of towns in the territory of Dakota. The town is growing very rapidly, and a large force of men are now employed in the erection of a great number of new, and some of them large buildings, for business purposes. Property is increasing in value there every day, and those who are interested in the town are doing much to build it up. A feeling of harmony and mutual interest prevails among the residents and business men, and all realize that they are working for the same end that—what helps one aids all.

Thus far the population is chiefly of intelligent Americans, and we learn that many of the new settlers who are coming out in the spring are from the eastern and middle states. The people are of the enterprising sort that will be sure to make things win, and they are bound to build up a lively, flourishing town.

Steele has an excellent hotel, neatly furnished, and the genial host, E. G. Kemble, spares no pains to make his guests comfortable and happy. There are several business houses at Steele, among them a hardware store, kept by J. G. Rung; a general merchandise establishment, F. O. Woodhouse; butcher shop, Smith Bros.; general store, J. M. Jones; drug store, W. F. Sims; book store, Mr. Stebbins, and Messrs. Woodmansee & Steinrod are now building a $3,000 livery stable. F. D. Dibble, the indefatigable real estate man, is putting up a fine store building which will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. A barber shop and a laundry are now demanded by the æsthetic young men of the town, and will be put in shortly. Eisenberg & McGuire will, in the spring, put up an elegant brick bank, and A. F. Allison a large restaurant. Among the contractors and builders who are making the air resound with the notes of industry, are H. S. Chase, John Entwistle, Z. W. Jenne, Paul Lefevbre and McDonald & Fitzgerald, all gentlemen of practical experience and of real ability in their line. There are also two lumber yards in Steele, owned by Wm. M. Price and N. Goodsill & Co., and these gentlemen are kept busy supplying the wants of their customers.

Mr. W. F. Steele is now building a hennery, which he proposes to make the largest in the world. He already has one building nearly done. It is 200 feet long, about twelve feet wide, and is divided into thirteen compartments, for the purpose of keeping flocks of fowls separated. He already has over 300 of the finest fowls of the Plymouth Rock variety which we have ever seen, and proposes to have 10,-000 as soon as he can make room for them. Three more buildings are to be built in the same form and size as the one already built, and a large steam incubator 16x24 is to be erected at once. J. Laverty, an experienced man, has charge of the poultry. We regret that our space will not admit of a more elaborate description.

Besides engaging in poultry, Mr. Steele is also raising some of the finest Poland China porkers ever seen. He already has over 100 head of them, and all doing finely. He is now putting up a building for their accommodation, 26x96, to which will be attached a steam cooking arrangement. He is also raising some fine cattle and horses, and proposes to make Steele noted for its splendid stock. Everything points to a prosperous future for the town, and the rich, fertile soil surrounding it gives promise that it will also be known as a great agricultural center. Steele is bound to grow rapidly next season.

Concerning The Miles City Election.

The TRIBUNE a few days ago published the statement of a gentleman from Miles City to the effect that the late election in Miles City was marked by gross irregularities and frauds. The Press, of Miles City, devoted the larger part of one issue to a denial of the statement and denunciation of the TRIBUNE man and his informant. The name of the TRIBUNE's informant is George Thomas, and judging from the following, which appears in the Miles City Journal, he is not at all afraid to reveal his identity:

To the Editor of the Daily Journal:

In the Daily Press issue of the 12th inst., appears a clipping from the Bismarck Tribune and comments editorially, which, in my opinion, are so widely different that perhaps a still further explanation might be timely: As the impression seems quite public that I am the person interviewed by the TRIBUNE, as I have been charged with the expression of sentiments in accord with that article, I wish to say as far as fraud and illegality in the late election is concerned, the half has not been told; and over my own signature I will affirm and testify that without exception the election held in Miles City on the seventh of November was the most bare-faced and fraudulent piece of business ever transacted. And it is a question of doubt in my mind as to the proper place to begin to classify the chicanery and fraud of that day. There is, perhaps, no fair-minded citizen of our town who honestly believes that there are 1,200 legal voters in this city. I do not believe it, and shall contend that a large number voted who had no right—no claim—other than mere mercenary interest in the election or its results, the Press and its friends to the contrary notwithstanding. You cannot deny that the vote was counted in a saloon or barroom; that the judges frequently left their posts of duty; that the clerks of election often did the work of the judges and many other equally illegal and flagrant acts transpired; and it is a well known fact that one of the judges of a certain precinct became intoxicated and lost the polls book and returns. But it is needless, unnecessary and foolish to enumerate to the residents of this city what is a well known and admitted fact, that Miles City, on the 7th of November, disgraced and abused the highest privilege accorded any people in the world, viz: The right of a free vote, and the expression of the people's wishes as to who should manage their home and territorial affairs. Lying is not necessary to prove the many frauds perpetrated on that day, nor will it make more secure the terms of office of those who imagine themselves elected at the recent farce. Believing that a majority of the right-minded and honest citizens of Miles City will bear me out in this matter, and admit the facts as stated above, I am, yours for fair elections,

GEORGE THOMAS.

The TRIBUNE repeats its former statement: The late voting match at Miles City was a farcical go-as-you please, and and no mistake.

Mandan Thanks Bismarck.

MANDAN, Nov. 17, 1882.

Editor Bismarck Tribune:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the resolutions of thanks passed by the president and board of trustees in behalf of the citizens of Mandan to the Hon. J. W. Raymond, mayor of Bismarck, and the Bismarck fire company, which I have the honor to transmit to you. Yours respectfully,

JOHN FORAN,
Village Clerk.

By the President and Trustees of the Village of Mandan:

Resolved, That the thanks of the president and board of trustees of the village of Mandan, in behalf of the citizens of Mandan, be extended to the mayor of Bismarck and the Bismarck fire company for their prompt response and willing and efficient work in controlling the disastrous fire at Mandan on Nov. 29, 1882, only thirty-five minutes having expired from the time President Bellows telegraphed the mayor of Bismarck until the Bismarck fire company were on the ground. We also extend our thanks to the local officials of the North Pacific railroad company for their assistance in furnishing prompt transportation for the Bismarck fire company, as well as an abundant supply of water from their tanks, which, with the earnest labor of our citizens, enabled us to control the fire.

Resolved, That the clerk is hereby instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Bismarck TRIBUNE and Mandan Pioneer.

Attest: JOHN FORAN, Village Clerk. JAS. BELLOWS, President.
Mandan, Nov. 29, 1882.

Brick.

A number of business men met Friday evening and decided that as there would probably be a demand next spring for from five to ten million brick, steps should be immediately taken towards securing sufficient facilities for turning out the vast amount of brick, that building may not be retarded next spring. Two thousand cords of wood will be bought this winter, and unless some practical brickmaker puts in an appearance soon, a company of $25,000 to $75,000 capital will be organized in Bismarck. Bismarck now has but one brick yard, which will not be able to supply the great demand next spring. Already enough buildings are in contemplation to use 3,500,000 brick, and it is more than likely that four times that amount will be used.

Fine View from the Housetops.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Dec. 1.—Moses Lockhardt, colored, was hanged here this afternoon for the murder of Moses Black last April. The cause of the murder was jealousy. The execution was private, but was witnessed by a large number of people from neighboring windows and housetops.

CLIMATE OF BISMARCK.

THE PECULIARITIES AND CAUSES OF THE CHENOOK WINDS.

The Temperature at Bismarck Much Milder than Many Parts of New England—A Pure, Dry Atmosphere.

The Country to Come to.

Years before this region was penetrated by the North Pacific railroad, it was generally believed that the upper Missouri valley was, during the winter months, a land of perpetual ice and snow, too bleak for actual settlement; over whose rolling prairies, which were so beautiful in summer, the winds of dreary winter chased each other in wild, untrammeled glee. This opinion, formed more probably from our latitude, which is 46 deg. 48 min., than anything else (certainly not from actual observation), was a twin of the old idea of the Great American Desert, out of which within comparatively a few years has been made several of the richest and most productive states and territories of this continent, and the fallacy of both of these old ideas has been rapidly dispelled by the actual experience of settlement, ten years of which in the vicinity of Bismarck has demonstrated, beyond cavil, that in no part of the United States can a finer climate be found for pleasure, comfort and health. Our summers are delightful, followed by a long fall and Indian summer reaching into November.

OUR WINTERS

are milder and much pleasanter than several hundred miles east and south of us. Bright, sunshiny days, with the mercury ranging from a few degrees below zero to seventy-one degrees above, make overcoats almost unnecessary, except for travel in the country. The air is pure and so free from moisture that when we have our coldest weather business goes on as usual, and visitors who are used to a climate south and east of us can scarcely believe the indications of the mercury. A more salubrious climate, or one more free from heavy storms, cannot be found. The first renders the country a desirable one for all pulmonary troubles. Our pure air, which is in itself tonic, is so exhilarating, and so thoroughly oxygenizes the blood and equalizes circulation that many live here in comparatively good health who could not endure a month of a rough, damp climate. Epidemic diseases are for this reason very rare, and malarial diseases entirely unknown.

RARITY OF STORMS.

The second and very important feature of the climate of the Missouri valley in the vicinity of Bismarck is the rarity of destructive storms It seems to be outside the lines of travel from the storm centers. In confirmation of this we have but to call to mind the fact that the phenomenal wether which has prevailed to so great an extent over the country for the last year and a half, (the reason for which we have no room to discuss here) as to fill our daily papers with records of disaster by storm and flood, have never reached us. Not a destructive storm of general character in all this time. During the winter of 1880 and 1881, when the railroads south and east of us were locked for weeks with snow, the North Pacific trains made their regular trips to Bismarck on every running day with two exceptions. Our storms are limited. The days come and go so bright and pleasant that a moderate storm is many times a relief for the consequent monotony. A pure, dry atmosphere, with freedom from destructive storms, are two important features in any climate. These Bismarck has to a remarkable degree. The air is so pure that objects twenty miles away seem to be no more than six or eight. But in addition to these advantages of climate this country has a record of temprature unsurpassed, as will be seen from the records of the United States signal office.

A FEW REASONS.

The above statement would be perhaps incomplete to those who never visited this country, without accompanying reasons, explaining to some extent these somewhat remarkable conditions of climate with which this region is favored. The following facts which scientific investigation has demonstrated, will afford a reasonable solution to this weather problem:

First, the prevailing direction of the great under current of air in this country is from west to east, modified by local causes, such as mountain chains and the valleys of great rivers, and sometimes by scud winds which may blow in any direction while the main current of air is moving eastward. Second, there is in the North Pacific ocean an immense current of warm water called the "Japan current," which leaves the tropical regions south east of China and runs northeasterly along the coast of Japan until it arrives at the parallel of fifty degrees, north latitude, when it runs easterly until it arrives near the American coast. There it changes a little to the south and strikes the shore of Oregon directly west of here, the main body passing down the California coast as far as Lower California, when it unites with the great equatorial current of the Pacific, where it is again heated in its passage to its former starting point, and sent round again to our western shores. Thus it continues on its ceaseless course, even bringing

THE HEATED WATERS OF THE TROPICS

to warm up and modify the northwestern portion of the United States. This Japan current has much greater volume and is warmer than the gulf stream of the Atlantic, which warms up all northern Europe, and the prevailing winds from the west, passing over these heated waters for thousands of miles on their way eastward acquire a summer temperature, and become filled with vapor, a great portion of which becomes condensed as the cooler atmosphere of the coast range is reached, and this makes their winters simply a rainy season, but the warm current of air passes on eastward, following the least obstructed routes until it reaches the great valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone, down which it continues as far as their general course is eastward or south of eastward. This explains why the temperature at Bismarck becomes much milder after the prevailing wind has continued from the northwest for a day or two.

THESE "CHENOOK" WINDS

are very frequent here. We also very often experience mild weather when the winds have prevailed from the southwest for any length of time. This is a modification of the Pacific trade winds which appear on the coast of California and in the great valleys of the Rocky mountains. The existence of these winds and their influence upon the climate of the upper Missouri valley has now been proved by years of actual experience. Our coldest prolong d winds are from the east and southeast It is beyond successful contradiction that the salubrious and [illegible] enjoyable climate of Bismarck and vicinity is due to the causes mentioned. The isothermal lines of this latitude as they approach the great valley of the Missouri from the east diverge many degrees toward the north, in fact as far as they are affected by these "chenooks."

In the Missouri bottoms and on our prairies large numbers of cattle and horses have been living all of the past winter upon simply what nature has furnished, and they are now in fine condition. No better climate for health, or for successful stock-raising and agriculture can be found on this continent than in the region around Bismarck, and very few localities can even show a close approximation.

Another Important Sale.

On the 18th ult. J. G. Miller bought of Col. Lounsberry a quarter interest in his prospective addition for $3 500. Saturday he transferred it to Mr. Coffin for $7,500—an advance of $4,000 in less than two weeks. It will be put on the market in a few days, and from present indications the lots will go off like hot cakes. Several blocks are already spoken for. The property is splendidly located, and at the price it will be offered it will prove a bonanza to investors. It immediately adjoins the Lounsberry outlots, sold four years ago at round figures. A block in this addition will make splendid grounds for suburban residences.

The New Shoe Store.

The new shoe store on Third street in the rear of the new Bismarck National bank building is now open to the public, and Mr. Scudder points with pride to his new and fine stock. The store room was fitted especially for the boot and shoe trade and Mr. Scudder having had long experience in handling that line of goods, will doubtless make this institution one of the most popular for both ladies and gentlemen in the city.

An Erratic River.

There is a curious geographical fact in connection with the Kootenai river. Its course is in the shape of a horse-shoe It rises in British Columbia, runs into the United States and waters a vast region, and then circles back to the land of its birth, and empties into the Columbia in British territory. During its course it passes within half a mile of the Columbia, and a canal of that distance over a grassy prairie would save it a course of 500 miles before reaching its goal.

Death's Sickle.

It stole into the household of Mr. John Clark, of the firm of Clark & Elick, Thursday morning, November 30, at 1:30, and cut down in the prime of life, Mrs. Edna, his wife, aged 22 years. The funeral services take place to-morrow at 3 p. m., from the residence of Mr. Clark on Sixth street. The death of Mrs. Clark is a severe blow to her husband, who but recently came from near Syracuse, N. Y., and adopted Bismarck as his home.

Gen. Hamilton Eldridge, the distinguished soldier, lawyer and citizen, died in Chicago on the twenty-seventh of November, aged forty-nine years.

Probate Notice.

Territory of Dakota, county of Burleigh, ss, In Probate Court in and for Burleigh county.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Adams deceased.

On receiving and filing the final account of Geo. P. Flannery, administrator of the estate of Mary Adams deceased and on the application of the said Geo. P. Flannery for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same, and it appearing that said estate is ready for administration, it is ordered that said amount be examined, adjusted and allowed at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house, in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the 9th day of December, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day It is further allowed that upon the adjustment and allowance of such account, by the court, as aforesaid, the residue of said estate be by the order of this court, assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of said account, and of the assignment of the residue of said estate, be given to all persons interested, by publication of said notice for three successive weeks next before said day of hearing, in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune, a paper printed and published in said county, and also by posting in three of the most public places of said county a copy of said notice for the same period of time By the court

E. N. COREY, Judge of Probate.

Dated Nov. 14, 1882. 24-27

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in District Court, County of Burleigh, ss.—In Third Judicial District.

Donald Stevenson, plaintiff, vs Luke M. Harriman, defendant:

The territory of Dakota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which is filed with the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and territory aforesaid, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight and 35-100 dollars besides costs and disbursements

Dated October 12, A. D. 188 .

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
26-32 Plaintiff's Attorneys Bismarck, D T.

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF Burleigh, SS

McLean & Macnider vs Luke M Harriman.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office of the Third Judicial District Court Territory of Dakota, in and for the county of Burleigh upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of McLean and Macnider and against Luke M Harriman, I have levied upon the following described personal property of said defendant, to-wit: One hundred and fifty bushels of wheat; and that I shall, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock a m of said day, in front of McLean & Macnider's warehouse in said county and territory, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Luke M. Harriman in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and four and 66-100 dollars, together with all accruing costs of sale and interest on the same from the 19th day of October, 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Sheriff.

By L. N Griffin, Deputy.

Dated October 19, 1882.

Flannery & Wetherby, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T. Nov. 9, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas B. Reid against Chas. W. Waite for abandoning his homestead entry No. 551, dated April 5, 1887, upon the northeast quarter section 12, township 139 n, range 74 w, in Kidder county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of December, 1882, at 2 o'clock p m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA Register.
23-28 W. H FRANCIS, Receiver.
Geo. T. Webster, Att'y for Pl'ff.

IMPERFECT PAGE

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Smilax by the Yard for the Holidays!

CHRISTMAS TREES!

Palms, Dracænas, etc., for Table Decorations; Evergreen Crosses and Wreaths; Evergreen Wreathing by the Yard.

FLOWERS

For Church and Funeral Offerings, on wire designs of flat or standing Crosses, Wreaths, Anchors, Hearts, Sickles, Broken Columns, Pillows, Gates Ajar, Odd Fellow and Masonic Emblems, furnished on short notice and at reasonably low rates, delivered to any part of the city, or packed securely and delivered at the express office.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS

Carnations, Chinese Primroses, Chrysanthemums, Fuschias, Roses, Heliotrope, Calla Billies, Bagonias, etc. These plants are especially prepared for winter blooming, and can be delivered to any part of the city in the most extreme cold weather, or packed to go long distances as safely as in midsummer. Tuber Rose and Hyacinth bulbs. Twelve young and healthy plants by mail, postpaid to any address, for $1.00

LAWN AND WINDOW VASES.

Washington Pots, Fancy Painted Pots, Plain Pots, Hanging Baskets, etc.

For Spring of 1883,

House and Budding Plants. Flower Beds planted to order in Bismarck or Mandan.

Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce,

Cauliflower, Peppers, Egg Plant, Sweet Potato and Tobacco Plants, in large or small quantities.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Hardy shrubs, vines and roses that will endure our cold winters. I shall make during the present winter 50,000 grafts of the Tetofsky, Pewaukee, Wealthy and Duchess Apples; also a quantity of Hyslop and Transcendant Crabs. All the above named are hardy Russian Apples that will thrive in this latitude. I shall also have for sale in the spring of 1883, three-year old trees of the above varieties, together with a large stock of small fruits, consisting of

Grape Vines, Strawberry and Raspberry

Plants, La Varseillaise, White Grapes, Victoria and Cherry Currants. Don't be humbugged by traveling tree dealers. They will recommend to you tender varieties that cannot possibly thrive in this latitude. They will urge you to buy Pear trees at enormous prices. You will save money by paying for the stock without receiving it, for the fruit buds of the most hardy varieties of Pear will certainly be destroyed by a succession of days with a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. I am here to stay, and am determined to build up a trade second to none in the northwest. Therefore I do not recommend any varieties of fruit except such as are sure to thrive and bear fruit. I have no enormous traveling expenses to pay, and can sell nursery stock at less than one-half the prices of traveling dealers.

I have on my grounds for planting Timber Claims, etc., nearly a million

Cottonwood and Box Elder

Seedlings, which I can ship very early in the spring at the following prices, boxed and delivered at the N. P. R. R. depot:

Box Elder, 1 year old, $1 50 per Thousand
" 2 " 2 00 "
Cottonwood, 1 year old, $1 50 per Thousand
" 2 " 2 00 "
Diamond Willow Cuttings, $1 50 per Thousand

I can also furnish trees of any size desired of the above named; also seeds of Black Walnut, Box Elder, Ash, Coffee Tree, Honey Locust and Red Bud.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

For spring planting, some of which are my own raising, grown in Burleigh county. I shall issue a

COMPLETE CATALOGUE

About March 1, 1883, of a list of House, Vegetable and Bedding Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Florists' and Gardeners' requisites, etc., with prices, which will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada. Address

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Mattresses, Ticks and Pillows, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors, Glass, Brackets, Curtains, Poles, and Cornices. Special bargains in

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Third St., BISMARCK, D. T.

EXCHANGE

I have always on hand a large amount of live eastern property, both city and country, to exchange for good lands in Dakota. JAMES W. CLARK,
44-44 Syracuse, N. Y

Bismarck Building Association

Will erect all classes of buildings for cash or on easy monthly payments. Time given on dwelling lots. C. S. WEAVER, Pres.
T. B. CONOVER Sec'y.

Notice of Preemption Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., October, 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at this office, before the Register and Receiver, on the 16 h day of November, 1882, at 2 o'clock p m. viz.:

Herbert J. Craw,

Declaratory Statement No. 512, filed May, 8, 1882, alleging settlement the same day for the southeast quarter, section 22, township 139, range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz.: Frank Little, Eugene Neal, O. L. Stevens and James Henderson, all of Burleigh county, D. T.; postoffice address, Clarke, D. T.
19-23pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in District Court, County of Burleigh, ss.—In Third Judicial District.

Levi N. Griffin, plaintiff, vs. Lake M. Harriman, defendant.

The territory of Dakota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which is filed with the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and territory aforesaid, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for one hundred and twenty one and 20-100 dollars, besides the costs of this action

Dated October, 17, A. D. 1882.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
20-62 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T

AGENTS WANTED FOR COBURN'S LINE OF Subscription Books

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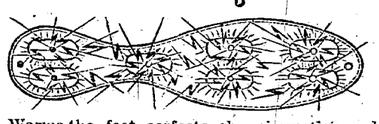

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation and prevents COLD, RHEUMARISM, and diseases. ONE DOLLAR secures a pair by mail. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer for them. Send for our ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances, which have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
302 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Chicago office, 134 Madison street.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., October 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver December 7, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. viz:

Hugh Maguire,

Homestead entry No. 184 made July 20, 1880, for the sw¼ of Sec. 34, tp. 140 north, R 80 west and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Robert O'Brien, John Sebrey, John Breen and David Stewart, all of Burleigh county, D. T, post office address Bismarck.
2 26 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., Nov. 8, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. W. McKay against Eugene Farley for abandoning his homestead entry No. 583, dated April 15th 1882, upon the west half of northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter section 32, township 138 range 84w in Mercer county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
23-28. W. H. FRANCIS, Receiver.
Geo. T. Webster, Att'y for Pl'ff.

$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideou & Co., 10 Berclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and price list. 12-26

W. D. SMITH,

Dealer in Furniture!

ELEGANT BED-ROOM SETS, DINING ROOM AND OFFICE CHAIRS, FEATHERS, PILLOWS, CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, PICTURES AND FRAMES. UNDERTAKING WITH HEARSE, METALLIC CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC. LATEST IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES A SPECIALTY.

Main St. Nearly Opposite Sheridan House

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NO MORE RHEUMATISM, GOUT OR NEURALGIA.

Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

Secret:

THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

Remember

that **SALICYLICA** is a certain cure for **Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.** The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

$1 a box. 6 Boxes for $5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as just as good, insist on the genuine, with the name of **WASHBURNE & CO** on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensible requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us.

WASHBURNE & CO., Proprietors.
287 Broadway, cor. Reade St., New York.
For sale by J. P. DUNN & CO. and WM. A. HOLLEMBAEK, Bismarck, D. T.

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Have the finest rigs in the city. Buggies, saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons.

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Dan. Eisenberg.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.00.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

MORGAN'S FATE.

The mystery as to the fate of Morgan appears to be cleared up by the publication of a confession made many years ago to Thurlow Weed. It appears arrangements had been made for settling Morgan in Canada, and with a view to transferring him he was confined in Fort Niagara. The Canadian masons, however, refused to receive him, and a party of four, whose names are given, fired by wine and the excitement of the hour, took him into a boat under pretense of taking him to Canada and threw him overboard. His body was afterward found, and recognized by his wife and was buried, but was subsequently disinterred, and being claimed by another woman as her husband who was drowned in the lake about the same time, was buried as such. The confession of the principal one of the party was made to Weed in confidence a few years after the occurrence, and afterward he was requested to reduce it to writing, have it sworn to, and cause its publication after the party's death, but being called away the formality of signature and oath was neglected. Weed went to Europe, and when he returned the man was dead, and now on the occasion of Weed's death the confession is for the first time given to the world. Of course, the days of anti masonry are over. Whether masonry to-day differs in spirit from that of 1827 is a question perhaps for only the initiated to determine. Masonry is a charitable institution, and he who joins it expecting to reap without imparting benefits makes a mistake. Its obligations certainly do not conflict with any duty owed to God, to a neighbor or to one's self. It gives no advantage to evil-doers, but is a sort of a letter of credit, in most instances serving as a recommendation to those who prove to be in possession of its jewels. The unworthy man who pretends to be a mason is ranked with the worst impostors. The worthy man who proves to deserve the distinction that has been bestowed upon him will never lack for friends. Masons as a body were in no sense responsible for the death of Morgan. If he was disposed of as stated there are few indeed who would justify it. Masonry is speculative, and its teachings are in the main allegorical, but they come home to the heart and cannot fail to make those who receive them, wiser, better and happier. He who would violate the solemn obligations taken before admission to the order would deserve, figuratively, to suffer all the penalties named in the obligation. He would not deserve to associate with the meanest of God's creatures, and would deserve to have his name blotted from the book of remembrance. The order has continued to grow notwithstanding the prejudice worked up against it following the Morgan excitement, and the fact that no catholic without becoming liable to excommunication can be made a mason, and numbers among its patrons the wisest and best men in all lands. Kings and princes have not stooped when they assumed its duties. The mightiest generals, the greatest statesmen and the most eminent divines have learned lessons of charity and purity at the shrine of masonry. The noble acts of its patrons, and the good accomplished by it may not be generally known, but when thinking of the great scandal of which we write, the only one that has ever caused a blot upon the fair name of this order, the good it has accomplished should not be wholly forgotten.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Mr. Oakes, in his report to the directors of the North Pacific of his recent tour of inspection, says the whole line between Superior and Bismarck is equipped with steel rails, excepting eleven miles of the Minnesota division. Four hundred and ten miles of road have been completed during the present year. The gap between the two ends, November 15th, was 361 miles. The distance between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is 1,784. Fifty-one miles more will be completed during the present year, leaving a gap of only three hundred and ten miles. He says engineers will undoubtedly rank the Bismarck bridge among the most notable railway structures of the world, and the company may well be congratulated on its successful completion.

The company have constructed branch lines as follows: Little Falls & Dakota railroad, 88 miles; Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls & Black Hills railroad, 83 miles; Fargo & Southwestern 44 miles; Jamestown & Northern railroad, 38 miles. Five million bushels of wheat was grown on the line in 1882. The Montana cattle business alone has yielded the company about $340,000. The Montana wool clip amounts to $4,000,000 lbs, most of which finds a market over the line of the North Pacific. He says all of the towns along their lines, which he visited, are in a prosperous and growing condition. He specially mentions Fargo and Moorhead, Jamestown, Steele, Bismarck, Miles City, Billings, Boulder City and Livingston, east of the Rocky mountains.

Of Bismarck Mr. Oakes says: Successful farming operations around Bismarck, showing that there is a large area available for settlement and cultivation in its vicinity, have given a new impetus to the place and assure for it a permanent and increasing prosperity.

Mr. Oakes regards the discovery of bituminous coal near Bozeman of the greatest importance, and says its use will reduce the operating expenses of the road $2,000 per day, and its transportation will largely increase its revenues.

The land sales of the company from January 1st to October 1st amount to 240,075 acres, for which the company received $894,718.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer Press reviews the recent election and finds that thirty counties give Raymond 24,633 and Brookings 6,943. To these figures add the carefully estimated vote cast in the twenty other organized counties and two unorganized, and the totals will be as follows: Raymond, 40,848; Brookings, 9,950; Raymond's majority, 30,583; total vote cast, 59,433. My estimate before election, very carefully prepared from the best information obtainable, made the total vote 45,000, and Raymond's majority at from 15,000 to [illegible]0,000. While the estimates which I have made from the twenty-one counties above referred to are larger than I should have ventured to make a month ago, I am now satisfied that they are none too large. On the other hand, it is quite likely that the full vote of the territory has not been cast. The result in Yankton county is over 200 short of the full vote, and in Lawrence county the claim is made that 1,000 voters stayed away from the polls. It is safe to say, then, that at least 5,000 voters in the entire territory failed to exercise their rights as American citizens. The result two years ago was as follows: Pettigrew, 18,511; McCormack, 9,255; Pettigrew's majority, 9,270; total vote, 27,746; net gain in two years, 22,967. From a comparison of the vote cast for McCormack and Brookings, it will be noticed that the democratic increase has been less than 800. It is not probable, however, that this represents the real democratic increase. The explanation is that many democrats did not vote for Judge Brookings. If they were compelled to vote for a republican, anyway, a large number seem to have preferred to support the regular republican candidate to a republican sailing under democratic colors. It is a very unusual thing for republicans, even in republican strongholds, to outvote the democrats four to one.

With one, or possibly two exceptions, the result of the election of members of the legislative assembly may be considered settled. It was at first thought that the democrats had carried the Tenth district in the Black Hills entire, but Frank Washabaugh, republican, is elected to the council by a majority of 200 out of a total of 4,000, while the democrats probably elect two of the three members to the lower house, with about 200 majority in one case and 20 in the other.

Following is the roll of membership in the next legislature, as it has been made up by Secretary Hand: Council—First district, F. N. Burdick of Clay; second district, H. J. Jerrauld of Lincoln; third district, J. R. Jackson of Minnehaha; fourth district, William P. Dewey of Yankton; fifth district, F. M. Ziebach of Bon Homme; sixth district, J. O'B. Scobey of Brookings; seventh district, Elias McCauley of Spink; eighth district, E. H. McIntosh of Aurora; tenth district, F. J. Washabaugh of Lawrence; twelfth district, Geo. H. Walsh of Grand Forks; thirteenth district, S. G. Roberts of Cass; fourteenth district, J. C. Nickeus of Stutsman. Republicans, 10; democrats, 1. House—First district, D. M. Inman of Clay, Ira Ellis of Union; second district, N. C. Tychsen of Turner, H. Van Wert of McCook; third district, John Thompson of Minnehaha; fourth district, J. B. Wynn of Yankton; fifth district, W. B. Robinson, B. R. Wagner of Bon Homme; sixth district, R. C. McAllister of Lake, George C. Rice of Moody; seventh district, F. P. Phillips of Codington, Wm. Lamb of Clark; eighth district, George W. Sterling of Beadle; ninth district, J. W. Nomlin of Pennington; tenth district, W. A. Rinehart, A. A. Choteau, P. B. Smith of Lawrence; eleventh district, N. E. Nelson; twelfth district, O. M. Towner of Grand Forks, George P. Harvey of Walsh; thirteenth district, L. J. Allred, John C. Pyatt of Richland; fourteenth district, E. A. Williams of Burleigh, B. W. Benson of Barnes. Republicans, 19; democrats, 5. In both houses, republicans, 28; democrats, 7.

THE Mandan Pioneer is making prominent the fact that citizens of that place are in the habit of buying goods at Bismarck, claiming that they are able to buy nearly 25 per cent cheaper at Bismarck than of their home merchants. They also concede that contractors on the extension buy at Bismarck instead of at Mandan, notwithstanding the alleged cost of transfer, which, if taken into consideration at all would be another point in favor of Bismarck, as that cost is saved to our merchants. The TRIBUNE did not care to open up this subject, and would not now take it up except for the charge of the Pioneer that the TRIBUNE in its regular market quotation [illegible] false [illegible] the price of goods and produce. The market reports of the TRIBUNE are corrected daily, and the TRIBUNE has shown [illegible] them by selling within a few days past oats and potatoes at the quoted prices—two articles that the Pioneer singles out, and particularly complains of the quotations. In a second article the Pioneer seems to concede the correctness of our quotations, but alleges short weight, in the matter of soap, for instance. The TRIBUNE does not wish to injure Mandan merchants or make unfair comparisons, but since the Pioneer has opened up the subject the TRIBUNE ought to state that Bismarck merchants, by reason of the very large stocks carried by them, and the advantage taken by them of low lake and rail freights, can sell to Mandan merchants to better advantage than they can go below and buy. Jamestown dealers, in some instances at least, have recognized the superior position of our wholesale dealers, and very sensibly buy where they can buy to the best advantage, and all towns on the North Pacific west of Bismarck, excepting possibly Mandan, are following their example. It might be added that instead of taking offense at the TRIBUNE for publishing correct quotations, the Mandan merchants should investigate, and if our quotations are correct do what they can toward meeting the Bismarck prices. If the TRIBUNE is wrong it certainly desires to be corrected.

THE Army and Navy Journal says the principal business of this session of congress will be to provide for the expenditures of the government by the passage of the annual appropriation bills, which will, it is expected, be promptly reported by the several committees. The financial statement for the last fiscal year shows an increase in the receipts over those of 1881, of $22 251,034.03 in the revenue from customs; $11,233 209 94 from the internal revenue; $4,551,277.20 from the sales of public lands, and $6,707,416 34 from miscellaneous sources, making a total increase in the net revenue of $42,742,957 71. The total net revenue was $4[illegible]3,525,250.28. The net expenditures decreased from $260,812 887,59 to $257,981,440.20, a reduction of $2,731,446 39; which, added to the increase in receipts, makes an increase of $45,474,405 10 in the surplus revenues applicable to the reduction of the public debt. The expenditures on account of interest on the public debt show a reduction of $11,431,534 39; from $82,508,741 18 in 1881, to $71,077,206.79 in 1882. The excess of revenues over expenditures was $145,543,810.08, and the amount applied to the reduction of the debt, $166,281,505.55. This statement does not indicate any imperative need of scrimping economy, and the chief anxiety of the financial experts appears to be to adjust taxation in its various forms to the actual necessities of the revenue.

THE Lowell (Mass.) Courier says: "Major E. M. Fuller, formerly of Lancaster, but for a few years a resident of Bismarck, D. T., has recently been elected register of deeds for Burleigh county, Dakota. He was a gallant soldier during the war, and subsequently went west, and after a few years of farming took the position of clerk in the leading hotel of Bismarck. He has now received a distinguishing mark of approval from a community where he has attained great personal popularity. When the Dakota bill comes up again in congress, and derogatory remarks are made about that territory, hands off the register of Burleigh county, if you please.

THE Yankton Herald says Judge Brookings thinks his trip to North Dakota was a mistake, and says he believes he would have been elected had he remained in the south part of the territory and made a sectional fight. The judge still claims to be a republican, the Herald says.

GEN. SHERMAN says he is perfectly contented with his career, and nothing could induce him to soil his military record by entering into politics at this late day.

YANKTON county has $60,000 in its public treasury. A very good starter toward reducing its old bonded debt.

Variety Girls on Their Muscle.

[Jamestown Alert.]

Yesterday a couple of the variety girls had a racket which resulted in a five dollar fine and costs.—About four o'clock in the evening Kittie Melville appeared before Justice Watson and made complaint against Millie Bernetta charging her with "assault and battery by striking in a violent and unlawful manner contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the territory of Dakota," on the second day of December, 1882. The case was appointed for seven o'clock last night, and when the parties appeared the defendant produced a receipt from Justice Allen's court for a fine for the same offense, and the bottom fell out of the case.

A "Flush of Victory."

[Humorous Exchange].

In one of the Dakota counties there were four tickets in the field, and the local newspaper speaks of the "flush of victory" secured by its man. It is probably called a flush of victory because he beat three of a kind.

The Great Irish Stew.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A home-rule demonstration was held at Sanford last evening. Among those present were O'Donnell and Kinney, members of parliament. A resolution was passed condemning the government for its determination to prosecute Davitt and Healy, and congratulations extended to these true patriots on their refusal to enter into terms for bail. Kinney, in his address, declared that if the government imprisoned Davitt and Healy they must undertake the task of arresting the whole Irish parliamentary party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

WHOLE hog or none.—Porter, of the Omaha line.

THE father of Dr. Elliott has left Grand Forks for his home in Canada, and taken his son with him. So the matter ends.

CAPT. McCARTHY, a correspondent of the Richmond Evening State, in a recent letter accused Senator-elect Riddleberger of cowardice, and a duel is thought to be inevitable.

THE plat for the sale of lots in the new town of Odessa, up in the Devil's Lake country, will be opened at Grand Forks on the 14th inst., and at St. Paul and Minneapolis on the 19th and 20th.

SIX policemen have been killed in Chicago within the last eighteen months. Fatalities among the people who pile lumber and unload freight for a living are not nearly so numerous, yet a position on the force is considered the "softer" job.

THE Duluth Daily Bee will no longer buzz under the management of Goldie West. The paper was not paying expenses, and Mr. West retired from it. It is understood that a stock company has purchased the concern from Kindred and will hereafter run it.

MAYOR AMES, of Minneapolis, has gone to Washington to institute a contest for Gen. Washburn's seat in congress. Probably there are very few people who think he will be successful, and still fewer who really think he deserves to succeed. Ames must have been terribly disappointed to cling to a hope so utterly forlorn.

THE North Pacific company proposes to secure first-class employes by making them and their families comfortable. At all points where shops are located, or large numbers of employes concentrated it is proposed, so soon as may be practicable, to erect neat and convenient residences to be furnished at low rents to employes with families.

AGGRIEVED parties have different ways of getting even with the editor in different countries. In France the editor is challenged to a duel; in England—but English editors never aggrieve any one; in Arkansas and California he is promptly killed; and in this part of the world he is sued for $100,000 damages, and has to pay six cents.

MILES CITY Journal: Richard L. Fox, publisher of the Police Gazette, when requested to have the Sullivan and Allen fight take place at Glendive, in this territory, wrote that according to all reports Glendive was entirely too wicked a place for the proper celebration of such a grand love feast—consequently Leadville is awarded the honors.

MR. MCVICKER, the Chicago theatre owner, delivered a lecture the other night in which he discussed the three civilizing forces—the drama, the press and the church. The tenor of Mr. McVicker's argument was to the effect that the stage and the press are naturally more progressive than the church, and that as a matter of fact both have progressed more than the church.

LOTTA, the actress, has been playing in Boston, and the dramatic critic of one of the local journals regrets that she had a cold, but says it made no difference in her success, as though any vocal difficulty will ever interfere with Lotta. No; when she is too ill to appear an announcement will be posted to the effect that "Owing to an attack of rheumatism," etc. Nothing else will ever interfere with Lotta's art.

THE New York Sun says: Twenty-five cents from St. Paul to Chicago is the rate to which cut-throat competition has brought railroad fares in the northwest. The thousands of people who make the journey of 400 miles for a quarter of a dollar will enjoy the fight, but other thousands will be obliged in the end to pay higher tolls to make good the deficiency. It is not always those who dance that pay the piper.

"BISMARCK has a T. M. of the A. A. social club. The initials signify 'Traveling Manipulators of the Adjustable Alphabet,' or to traduce it still further in the scale of responsibility, 'Journeymen Printers.'" This item appeared a few days since in the Minneapolis Journal, and from the Journal it was copied by the Jamestown Capital. The TRIBUNE challenges those excellent papers to explain what they mean by "traduce it still further in the scale of responsibility."

DELEGATE PETTIGREW, in an interview with a St. Paul reporter, expressed his intention to press the passage of the bill providing for division of Dakota into two territories. While he will exert all his influence to secure the passage of the Dakota admission bill, he is inclined to think that there is little prospect of its being accomplished this season. He said that he understood that it was the purpose of the senators having charge of the Dakota admission bill to press it to passage as early as possible.

JAMESTOWN Capital: When persons who live in Jamestown visit the east and have occasion to speak of Jamestown, they are frequently met with the remark, "O! you are from Jimtown, are you?" To the cultured Jamestown citizen this sounds very unpleasant, for the name "Jimtown" is seldom used here. One never hears a genuine inhabitant of our fair city speak of it as "Jimtown," though they may occasionally be guilty of saying "Jim" river. People of the east should learn to call things by their right names.

PIONEER PRESS: Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis is a grotesque character. Upon the eve of his leaving for Washington he made a characteristic blunder in ordering the Tribune editors and employes arrested for violating the Sunday law. But it so happened that the municipality of Minneapolis came under the direction of Alderman Walsh, who wouldn't tolerate any such folly. At midnight he countermanded Mayor Ames' order, and now that the official crank of the city of Minneapolis may be expected to return and direct the working of his own malicious prosecution.

THE only thing which hinders the speedy settlement of the railway war is the extreme hoggishness of the Omaha line. The fight is one not of rates, but of territory. The Omaha has large land interests and its bondholders claim they should reap the advantage of adjacent territory without opposition. They aver they will crush every road that infringes upon them, and will make war on the St. Paul especially. The Omaha bondholders say they have enough money to pay the interest on the bonds for three years without making a cent, and they intend to drive the other roads out of the way.

THE North Pacific track-layers have reached Livingston, and at once begun their toilsome ascent of the belt of the Rockies. The contractors declare that they have orders from the company to celebrate the New Year in Bozeman at whatever cost. As Bozeman is but thirty miles from Livingston, and the grading over the pass is almost completed, no insurmountable obstacles are anticipated. Work on the Bozeman and Mullen tunnels is progressing rapidly. The Bozeman tunnel is being worked both ways and so is the Mullen, near Helena, where a central shaft is being sunk to enable work to be rushed by four crews. Day and night crews are at work on both of these tunnels, and will be all winter and until completed. The western construction corps is at work west of Missoula, and the gap between the two ends of the line is still being narrowed from two to three miles per day, and should the weather continue favorable there will be a gap of but two hundred miles to be closed up next season, and a good part of the grading is done on that.

FRANK FRAYNE, the actor who killed a lady member of his company Thanksgiving night in a Cincinnati theatre, while attempting to shoot an apple from her head, continues to pace the floor nights in frenzied grief. Doubtless he suffers terribly, and no humane person would add to his misery by useless upbraiding. The affair was an accident, anyway, and was caused through no unskillfulness of himself, but by a defect in the gun. Moreover, the public feels that some of the responsibility rests upon it because it permitted such fearful trifling with death. The TRIBUNE advises Mr. Frayne to go to bed, and let the guilty public walk the floor.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean, which has given Dakota many a kind word, says: Dakota has the requisite population, and her best interests demand that she should be admitted as a state without a contest. The outlook justifies the suggestion that next year will see a full hundred thousand added to the population of Dakota. They will be the thrifty, energetic, law-abiding immigrants from all the states, and will be entirely worthy of the best care of the government. The men or party who set themselves to work against Dakota's admission as a state for paltry or party reasons will hear something drop, and it will not be Dakota.

SENATOR BAYARD, like Rufus Hatch, was much impressed by the boom, as observed on his trip over the North Pacific last summer. He recently alluded to the North Pacific as an "artery of life," and showed the rare acuteness of his observation by saying: "This is attested by the numberless towns that seem to spring out of the earth all along the route, and even a passing traveler cannot fail to be impressed with the tone and air of unquestionable confidence in the growth and prosperity of the region, which makes itself evident in every man you meet. I was continually struck by the illimitable space, the unbounded territory, which lies all along the North Pacific road, for the production of wheat, barley and oats."

MILES CITY Journal: Dakota, the land "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," is being extensively advertised in the extreme east, and there is hardly a real estate dealer of any prominence in Chicago, New York or Boston but what has plenty of Dakota lands on their books. The favorite towns with eastern investors are Bismarck, Fargo and Jamestown, all three of which are destined in a short time to become cities of importance. Too much credit cannot be given the papers of those towns for the able manner they are advertising the merits of each place, being careful not to draw highly exaggerated pictures, that only serve to cause the visitor to become disappointed when he visits them for the purpose of making investments.

THE North Pacific Railroad company has, it will be seen, received $50,000 for 160 acres of section thirty-three adjoining Bismarck, north of the 160 acres heretofore sold by them for $80,000. They still own the north half of this section, 320 acres; all of section five, lying between Bismarck and the river, 640 acres, and about 400 acres on section thirty-one, lying at the eastern terminus of the bridge—property worth at least $400,000. Since the company begins to realize its interests at Bismarck, there is far less talk of building up a rival point a few miles away, where they have disposed of their entire interest. Bismarck can certainly count on fair treatment in the future, and has reason to expect the location of shops of no small proportions. The company, it would seem, owe it to themselves to do something to promote their interests at Bismarck.

HARRISON, the "boy preacher," is fighting the devil right in Chicago. Harrison is a sensationalist of the most extreme type, and his methods of soul-saving have of late been severely criticised by thoughtful people and journals. He has just closed a season of labor in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Saturday Evening Post of that city relates an incident of one of his meetings, which the TRIBUNE gives with the Post's comments: "The other night at one his meetings he was very anxious to get two young ladies to 'go forward.' They were very reluctant and he gave them up several times, but as often returned to them. Finally he entered a pew back of them, poised himself on the knees of a lady seated in that pew, and putting his head between the girls in front proceeded to labor with them. The lady whom he used as a seat did not like it, strange as that may seem to some. Mr. Harrison had never even been introduced to the lady, and in general society it is not considered proper to sit in a lady's lap without an introduction. In some parts of the country even the performance of that ceremony is not considered sufficient to warrant such a liberty."

THERE is general dissatisfaction among the farmers of Barnes county with the manner in which wheat is graded at the North Pacific elevator in Valley City. And if the stories published by the Times in regard to the grading are true, the work is certainly arbitrarily and inefficiently performed. Cases are cited to show, not only that the Valley City elevator refuses to grade grain brought to it as high as the same grain is graded at other elevators, but the following instance, related by the Times, indicates either incompetency or gross unfairness on the part of the elevator authorities: "One day last week a farmer brought to the elevator here a load of wheat, and for which he was offered No. 2. Not thinking the grade sufficient, he drove away with the intention of taking his wheat to Sanborn, where he had previously received No. 1 hard for the same grade. Meeting a friend who was the owner and driver of horses of a different color than his own, he induced his friend to change teams, and also to take the wheat to the elevator himself. This being done the wheat, for which No. 2 had been offered but a few minutes previous, was accepted and graded No. 1 hard." General Manager Barnes writes to the Times that he has had more trouble at Valley City regarding the inspection of grain than at any other point in Dakota, and charges that the wheat in that locality is really of an inferior grade.

THE commission appointed to treat with the Sioux Indians for portions of their territory, has succeeded in persuading the members of the Standing Rock agency to sign an agreement, by which their reservation will be incorporated by the following boundary lines: The northern boundary is to be Cannon Ball river, the eastern the low-water line of the Missouri, the southern Grand river, and the western the hundred and second meridian. This gives in round numbers sixty miles of river front of an average depth of thirty-five miles. The number of Indians now here is 3,500, but an increase of about 1,500 is expected from the Crow Creek agency, and Sitting Bull and his band when the military authorities see fit to release him. Each man, woman and child is to receive a cow for breeding purposes, and one bull is given to each twenty-five cows. Assistance will be given them to build houses, and as soon as a family takes a farm and commences to cultivate it, the head is to be furnished with a pair of oxen and a wagon. For ten years they have the services of a physician, miller, farmer, engineer and blacksmith, free of expense, and schools for teaching them mechanical arts, as well as common schools, are to be sustained by the government for twenty years. In addition to the above, the annuities now furnished are to be continued to them until they are self-supporting. The Indians have made a similar agreement with the Indians at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and the Santee agencies; and it is fair to presume that the lower Indians will follow the example set them. An immense acreage will thus be thrown open to settlement by the whites.

THE MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged, in fair demand. Wheat quiet; No. 1 hard, 1 05; No. 2, 94⅝c; December, 94⅝c; January, 95⅝c; February, 94⅝c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 6[illegible]. Oats very quiet, nominally unchanged; No. 2, 3[illegible]; white 38@39.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; regular, 94⅝; December, 95¼c@95⅜; January, 99¼c; February, 101¼; May, No. 2 red winter, 94¾; No. [illegible] Chicago spring, 94⅝@94¾; No. 3 Chicago spring, 78; rej. 60@62.

LOCAL MARKETS,

RETAIL.

Granulated Sugar,	8½ lbs for $1 00
A sugar	9 lbs for 1 00
C sugar	10 lbs for 1 00
Rio Coffee	6 lbs for 1 [illegible]
Japan Tea	3 lbs for 1 [illegible]
Kirk's Soap	16 bars for 1 [illegible]
Royal Baking Powder	40 cts per lb
Best Family Flour	$4.00 per sack
Potatoes, per bushel	75
Best Butter, per lb	[illegible]
Eggs, per doz	40
Fall Cream Cheese	20

WHOLESALE.

Corn meal, per cwt	$2 [illegible]
Oats, per bu.	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bu	70
Oranges, per box	8 00
Lemons, per box	7 00
Granulated sugar	11¼ cts per lb
Powdered "	11¾ "
A "	10 "
C "	9 "
Mocha Coffee	28 "
Java "	23 "
Rio "	14 "
English Breakfast Tea	40 "
Young Hyson "	35 "
Gun Powder "	40 "
Japan "	30 "
Flour	$3.50 per sack
Eggs	35 cts per doz

MEATS.

Sirloin and porter-house	18c
Rib Roasts	1[illegible]c
Chuck Roasts	12½c
Mutton chops	18c
Fore-quarters	[illegible]
Round steak	[illegible]c
Shoulder	[illegible]c
Veal Cutlets	12c
Pork Chop	1[illegible]c
Pork Roasts	1[illegible]c
Ham	1[illegible]c
Breakfast Bacon	2[illegible]c
Shoulders	20c
Corn Beef	1[illegible]c
Sausage	[illegible]c
Lard in Jars	20c
Lard per pound	20c
Lard in kegs	1[illegible]c

CANNED GOODS.

Corn, 3 lb, tomatoes, oysters, salmon, 20c; raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, 20@25c; string-beans, lima beans, green peas, peaches 25@30c; blueberries, [illegible], tomatoes, red cherries—in 3-lb cans [illegible] five cans for $1.00

THE LUMBER MARKET.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Common boards	$28 00
Common dimension	28 00
Common dimension, 2[illegible] ft	30 00
Common dimension, 24 ft	30 00
Common dimension, 26 ft	35 00
Common dimension, 28 ft	35 00
First fencing, 4, 5 and 6 inch, 12 to 20 ft	30 00
A stock, 8, 10 and 12 inch	55 00
B stock, 8, 10 and 12 inch	50 00
C stock, 8, 10 and 12 inch	40 00
D stock, 8, 10 and 12 inch	30 00
First flooring, 4, 5 and 6 inch, dressed	45 00
Second flooring, 4, 5 and 6 inch, dressed	40 00
Third flooring, 4, 5 and 6 inch, dressed	35 00
Fourth flooring, etc.	32 00
Fencing flooring, 4, 5 [illegible] inch, dressed	32 00
Ceiling same as flooring [illegible] grade.	
Drop siding same as [illegible] same grade.	
Ship lap same [illegible] same grade.	
Siding	28 00
First clear, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	60 00
Second clear, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	55 00
Third clear, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	45 00
2x4, 2x6 and 2x8 [illegible]	40 00
XX shingles, per M	5 [illegible]
X shingles, per M	4 [illegible]
No. 1 shingles, per M	3 00
Lath, per M	5 00
⅜ ceiling	28 00
Split fencing	20 00
Lime, Marblehead	2 [illegible]
Lime, native	1 60
Calcined plaster	5 00
Cement, Harrisville	5 00
Cement, Portland	8 75
Brick, per M	10 50

THE FUEL MARKET.

COAL.

Grate and Egg	$14.50 per ton
Stove and Nut	14.00 "
Pittsburg	14.00 "
Blacksmith	14 50 "
Bly's Mine (lignite) car load	3.25 "
" " " single ton	4.50 "

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SKIRMISH WITH ROBBERS.

DARING BUT BOOTLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB A TRAIN.

Latest From the Griggs County Fray —Speculative Excitement in Chicago—The Railway War—Marine Mishaps.

Exciting Time With Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2—The Republican's Dallas special says: Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock as the north bound express train on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad stopped for water at Blum station, 75 miles from Dallas, the engine was boarded by three heavily armed men, who, with loaded six shooters commanded the engineer to pull out, and to be quiet about it, which he did. After proceeding three miles the engineer was ordered to slow down, and a moment or two later they placed a torpedo on the track as a signal to half a dozen confederates who emerged from the brush. The explosion not only had the effect of conveying notice to those concealed in the woods, but aroused the attention of the guard in the express car, who, seeing several men approach the train promptly opened fire on them. Hearing this the men on the engine jumped to the ground and ran to their companions, who were being vigorously and rapidly fired upon by the guards. The fire was returned by the assailing party, and some seventy-five shots were exchanged. Meantime the engineer, being free, and realizing that an attempt was being made to rob the train, pulled the throttle wide open and the train sped away, leaving the would-be robbers discomfited and alone. Road officers have been expecting an attack for a week, and had prepared for it. No one on the train was injured, but it is believed that several of the robbers were hit. A posse started in pursuit this morning, and it is reported to-night that two of the robbers have been captured, but the report is not confirmed.

The Sunday Law in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Corporation Counsel Andrews gave his opinion this afternoon to the police commissioners in regard to the penal code, touching the violation of the Sabbath day. He says in regard to the sections referred to by the commissioners forbidding all manner of servile labor on that day, except in works of necessity or charity, that the duty of the board is precisely the same in that respect as in regard to the enforcement of other criminal statutes. He does not recommend indiscriminate arrests, but recommends the police in case of doubt to apply to a magistrate for a warrant. He says of course all sports, pastimes, excursions and shows should be prevented, and also the selling of all commodities with the exceptions allowed by the statutes. The police have notified trades people who have heretofore kept open on Sunday that they must close hereafter or submit to arrest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The police commissioners have decided that the running of the surface and elevated roads and ferry boats, and the delivery of ice cream and newspapers are not violations of the penal code, and orders to that effect will be issued.

Those Doctor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The claims allowed by the Garfield board of audit to-day were as follows: Bliss $6,500, Agnew and Hamilton each $5,000, Reyburn and Boynton each $4,000, Edson $3,000. The bills for services and supplies were also settled, as were also bills for extra services of government employes, Steward Crump being allowed but $300, Private Secretary Brown $200, etc. The total appropriation to pay claims against the estate was $57,500, of which $55,400 was specially appropriated for physicians, etc., the allowance of which amounted to $8,000 less than the amount appropriated, and the allowance for outside claims are about $11,000 less than the amount available, making a total balance of about $19,000 out of the entire appropriation.

The Raid On Cooperstown.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Dec. 3—Nothing is certainly known concerning the raid on Cooperstown except that a raid was made and a portion of the county records secured. Who the raiders are we have no information, but that they were from Hope, or were parties interested in Hope no one doubts. The records cannot be found and are evidently concealed somewhere outside the county, as a thorough search in every place likely to harbor them has failed to reveal them. Mr Smart, the newly elected register of deeds, has taken steps to secure a new set of books for his office. Mr. Rollin C. Cooper, in the interest of Cooperstown, and Steele and Small, in the interest of Hope, are now in Fargo engaging counsel, and working up the case.

Double Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—Late last night H Cannon, colored, went to his wife's house in the northern part of the city, and from whom he had been separated for some time, broke in the door of her dwelling and killed her with a butcher knife, and a colored woman who was sleeping with her. Cannon was arrested to day. He says he was under the impression that the companion of his wife was a man.

More Watery Graves.

PICTOU, N. S., Dec. 2.—The schooner H. Folger, from Cleveland for Brockville, with coal went ashore on Salmon Point reef, Thursday night. She was commanded by Capt. McDonald and the crew of eight men were all lost. Two bodies, one of which was supposed to be the captain, were washed ashore to-day. The Folger was a large three-masted schooner owned by Dennis & Ellis, of Cape Vincent, New York.

Porter's Cussedness.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 4—Alexander Mitchell, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, stated in an interview regarding the railroad war, to-night, that Porter's demands were unjust. He said: "My company claims the right to extend its business into any part of the country where necessity seems to demand it, and where the condition of the country warrants such construction. The demands of the Omaha are something that the people will not endorse, meaning only monopoly and high rates. If they are carried out but one thing can result, a serious crippling of the railroad interests of the country." Mitchell had not come to any definite conclusion, but those who are in position to know say that he will not agree to what Porter calls refraining from appropriating to himself the territory of other lines. This will continue the war an indefinite length of time.

Queer Application for Divorce.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2—Robert Mayo, a colored man, filed suit for divorce to-day on the ground that his wife was a white woman. He says he was married to her in this city under the belief that she was a mulatto. He was married in 1875 and went to live at Danville. He was told that the wife was white, and that he was violating the laws of the state by continuing to live with her. Hence the suit. The parties have two children, which Mayo will support.

Success of the Garfield Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The Garfield monument fair closes to-night, after eight days, which were in the main successful though two days of poor weather proved a slight misfortune. To-day has been one of rapid sales at all the booths, and at the final close there will be but little undisposed of. The committee finds it impossible to give exact figures, but several thousand dollars will be added to the fund.

Exciting Session at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 2.—The board of canvassers to day canvassed the votes of the Forty-sixth legislative district, and declared Billson elected senator, and Barker representative, but not until a stubborn contest had been made by opposing candidates. The session of the board was exciting in the highest degree.

A Gilt-Edged Hash Mill Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The Mansion House, Milwaukee, Wis., one of the leading summer resorts, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss $16,000; insurance, $11,500. The fire originated in the kitchen, and in a few hours the large three-story building was completely destroyed.

They're After Riches.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2—John C. Ludwig and P. J. Somers, attorneys have brought four libel suits against Wm. E. Cramer individually, and the Evening Wisconsin newspaper collectively, for defamation of private character, claiming $20,000 in all.

A Small Blaze.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, Minn., Dec. 2.—A caboose, two cars and a pump house, belonging to the St. Paul & Duluth company, were burned to-day. Loss $3,000. Cause of fire unknown.

Telegraphic Ticks.

S. W. Dorsey is reported seriously ill.

The death of the archbishop of Canterbury is hourly expected.

The death is announced of Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, U. S. N.

Malignant small-pox has appeared at Alfred, Minn., and the people are frightened.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has recommended important reductions in taxation.

The schooner D. M. Foster, lumber laden, is ashore near Oswego. Total wreck. Crew saved.

Albert Ellis, a small boy of Rockford, Ill., had the top of his head kicked off Monday, by a vicious horse.

An American steamer, name unknown, is ashore at the mouth of the river Tagus, on the coast of Portugal.

Wash. D. Smith, clerk and deputy collector of customs at Memphis, has absconded. He is $1,600 short on his accounts.

Yesterday two boys who were crossing the railway track near Thompsonville, Conn., in a wagon were struck by a train and killed.

W. L. Scott's famous hotel on Massassauga point, Pa., is burned. Nothing was saved, and the occupants barely escaped. Loss $40,000.

The president has appointed Clayton McMichael, editor of the Philadelphia North American, marshal for the District of Columbia.

A boiler explosion in a paper mill at Middletown, O., yesterday morning, instantly killed Adam Forester, and injured several other workmen.

Wm. Eagan, eighteen years old, was sentenced at Beaver Falls, Minn., to the penitentiary for life. Eagan murdered Ole Lee last week, and on trial pleaded guilty.

In New Orleans yesterday Patrick O'Brien, a deputy sheriff, while engaged in a barroom difficulty with Lawson and Oscar Garrick, was shot five times and fatally wounded by the latter.

The first day's session of the butter, egg and cheese fellows at Milwaukee yesterday was very profitably devoted to a discussion of methods of production, shipment, etc., of dairy products.

The body of an unknown man, frozen stiff, and with his face covered with blood, was found Saturday sitting upright against a straw stack just west of Calvary cemetery, St. Paul. He had been murdered.

On the night of November 25 last, burglars entered the house of Israel D. Wagar, a wealthy farmer near Rockport, O., and stole cash, promissory notes and jewelry to the amount of $20,000. The fact has just come to light.

A Paris editor named Laureat in his paper accused a fellow named Andrieux, late ambassador to Spain, of wearing the cross of the legion of honor, a decoration, that had never been bestowed upon him. Andrieux challenged Laureat, and in the skirmish the editor received a slight wound.

A Virginia City weather prophet prophecies that the latter portion of the coming winter there will be fine weather.

He judges from the breast-bone of the wild duck.

HOW TO DO IT.

A Capital Reference of Present and Future Interest, and the Little Trouble to Secure It.

A handy thing indeed to have in the house will be the special edition of the B. & O Red Book, now in course of preparation. The surprising results of this year's elections all over the country make a most interesting study when presented in shape for ready comparisons. Of more or less interest just now in contrasting the past and the present, the future as calculated from the "might have beens" will prove an all-absorbing occupation to very many people.

In the new Red Book, which will bear the cleverly adapted title of "How 'Twas Done," all the figures are from official sources, being received under the seal of the secretaries of the different states, and therefore correct beyond question. The comparisons and calculations generally are made by experienced statisticians, and may be depended upon as accurate. The scope of the little volume is something more than ever before attempted in a political text book, going much farther into details and summing up facts more concisely than the ordinary run of such publications. About everything that one wishes to know is presented clearly and intelligent. The comparisons of the vote of this year with the vote at the preceding election are full and complete, showing not only majorities but losses and gains on republican, democratic, prohibition and greenback vote. Where states have been redistricted congressionally, the comparisons are made in districts as now constituted, and in the remarks all the changes in districts are shown, as well as very much interesting data relative to candidates, etc., etc.

The book will be an invaluable reference for use at coming elections, and those who take any interest whatever in politics should adopt means to secure a copy now, as possibly when they want it most the edition will be exhausted. The mere trouble of inditing a request to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Md., will insure the receipt of a copy of the book, as no charge whatever is made for it. Already a very number of requests have been received, and envelopes are being addressed as requests come in, so that the books may be forwarded immediately upon receipt from the printer. No publication of similar character can be procured for money.

Like all the B. & O publications, it will be a gem from a typographical standpoint. As an indication of the value of the work, quite a number of prominent newspaper publishers have requested sufficient number of copies to send to their entire list of subscribers at their own expense. Any subscriber or patron of this paper will have a copy of the book sent him by forwarding his address as hitherto stated, to Mr Lord, at Baltimore.

The Transit.

Last Wednesday occured a most important astronomical epoch in the history of the world. The most elaborate preparations had been made by all civilized governments to observe this event. The congress of the United States appropriated $75,000 for the purpose and eight parties were sent out; four to points in the United States and four to the southern hemisphere. The object of these observations is to determine the distance of the sun from the earth which is done by certain mathematical calculations. The next transit of this planet does not occur until 2004, or 122 years hence. Astronomical annals record the observation of only four transits of Venus: those of 1639, 1761, 1769 and 1874. The Scientific American says the actual sight of the transit except for its bearing on science possesses no special interest, but to the astronomer and the telescopist the event is full of the deepest significance. A tiny black spot will cut sharply into the sun's border, move slowly over his disk, and, after a passage of nearly six hours, will suddenly disappear. Extensive preparations were made in prospect of the transit of 1761 and 1769. That of 1761 was visible in Europe, and was watched by nearly two hundred observers, but the results were unimportant. That of 1769 was more extensively observed, but the instruments of those days were far from being accurate. When the astronomers returned from distant lands with the results of their labor, and proceeded to make comparisons in order to deduce the sun's parallax, great discordance was found in the measurements of the different observers. More than half a century elapsed before the results were worked up in a satisfactory manner. This was done by Encke in 1824, and 8 deg 57 sec. was fixed as the solar parallax corresponding to about 95,000,000 miles. This distance of the sun was for many years accepted by astronomers, and adopted by all works on astronomy.

It is well known that the parallax was too small, and the distance too great, including an error of nearly 3,000,000 miles.

Love's Young Dream Dispelled.

A San Francisco lawyer fell in love with Adelaide Neilson, and was taken behind the scenes for an introduction after Miss Neilson as Juliet should come down from the balcony scene. With her eyes moist with affection's tears, her voice trembling and her bosom heaving with young love's emotion, she was bidding farewell to Romeo. The lawyer loved her madly as she rose from her kneeling position, was more than ever enamored as she leaned against the window casing, and glared at her as she stepped inside, grabbed her train in one hand and her handkerchief in the other, and blew her nose with great violence. When the snorts had subsided she opened her beautiful lips to remark: "Oh, blast this beastly climate. I wish my nose was tin-lined." This was too much for him. He stepped back and out.

Northwest Notes.

George Montague and Johnny Miles, recently confined in the Helena jail, charged with grand larceny, have made their escape.

Horace Greeley, a nephew of the great editor, is a resident of Fort Walsh, Montana, and a second cousin of Jefferson Davis is running a barber shop in Dillon.

A few nights ago Andrew Hemmerly, of Butte, was married to Miss Nettie Reed, of the same place, as the latter lay dying in her bed. Hemmerly had befriended the young woman, and through his assistance she had been enabled to gather worldly possessions of considerable value. She had distant relatives who had spurned her, and who would legally come into possession of her property, and she requested that the marriage ceremony should be performed, that he and not her relatives might get her wealth. She died soon after the ceremony had been performed.

Miles City Press: Judge Bowen who conducted the North Pacific land business in Miles City during the past couple of years, has established himself in the railroad town of Livingstone, with the plat of the place. There is said to have been already quite a rush for lots. Prices are ranging from $1,000 for corner lots on Main street, fronting the track, to $150 for lots in the suburbs. Every purchaser of a lot on Main street is required to erect a house 24x40 feet, two stories high, next block back, 24x40, one story high, to be completed by September 1st, 1883. Most of the front lots have been sold or reserved for sale at St. Paul.

List of Letters.

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T., postoffice for the week ending Saturday Dec. 2, 1882:

A
Arnold Mrs Charlotte

B
Broth In Edmund
Brown S M
Besigrer Vilkox
Brown John G
Burke Miss Sadie

C
Cleveland Miss Annie
Coleman C as H
Campbell Jeremiah
Carter Dore
Clark Miss Georgia 2
Costello Mrs Margaret

D
Decker Joseph
Demmons M

F
Fletcher Chas W
Freemei Johanne B
Firn Mrs Nellie
Forsralt Mrs Hanner
Farrous M

G
Gurnsey Geo
Grahan Henry E

H
Harrington Joe
Hager Martin
Hanson Miss Isabelle

J
Johnson Wm

K
Kroksh Ferdinand
Ketter J an
Kuher Joseph

L
Lunsson Miss Kristina

M
McAllister A N
Monshek Miss Mary
Miner J A

N
Nilsson Nils

P
Petter on Andrew
Palson N P 3

R
Ryan Mrs Cathrine
Rosberg Mrs Gurene

S
Smyre A L
Smith Miss Hattie
Skinner Harry
Schidecker Joseph
Slons and I
Shel on Chesney
Stevens Miss Grace
Sunn Joseph
Suggett McClellan

T
Tool J M

V
Verp lank Phil'ip
Von Al'styrn Wyant

W
Watkins O G
Welsh John
Welch Tom
Welch Geo W 2
Welch Oliver P

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D. C.
Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised," and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster

Situation Wanted.

Scotchman and wife. Man thorough practical farmer and shepherd, experienced in raising thoroughbred cattle. Wife first-class cook, housekeeper and dairymaid. Two in family young man over twenty, and a girl ten. Either on wages or an interest in the proceeds. Best reference. Address F DODD,
294 Fifteenth st., room 14, Denver, Co. 26-27

Nearly a Miracle.

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, apetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters, I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since the first week after using them, and am now quite well." Price $1, trial size 10 cents.

Tartar

Are barnacles on the teeth; at first creamy, then crusty, then removable only by the dentist. It loosens the teeth and makes the gums tender. Don't permit it to gather; use SOZODONT, and keep the mouth clean and the teeth healthy.

Itching

And irritating diseases of the skin and scalp, eruptions or ulcerations cannot exist where Cole's Carbolisalve is thoroughly used. It relieves itchings and irritations, from any cause, and effectively cleanses and heals all sores. For the immediate relief and cure of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, chaps, chafes, bruises, chilblains poisons, inflamed sore eyes and as a salve for general family use there is nothing known that even compares with it. The label on every package is black and the letters green. Small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 75 cents.

BISMARCK BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. J B. McPherson, Post No. 3, G. A. R., meets at Masonic Hall the first Wednesday in each month. All comrades visiting Bismarck will be cordially welcomed.
E. M. FULLER, Adjutant. WM. A BENTLEY, Commander.

R. A. M. Missouri Chapter No. 6. Stated convocations at Masonic Hall on second and fourth Mondays of each month.
J. G. MILLER Sec. A. T. BIGELOW, H. P.

GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month.
WM. VON KUSTER Sec. VAL. SCHRECK, C. P.

MANDAN LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings This evening at 8 o'clock of each week. JOHN G. TRITIEN, N. G.
WM. VON KUSTER, Secretary.

BISMARCK GREENHOUSES. Corner avenue B and Fifth street.
E. M. FULLER, Proprietor. O. H. WILL, Foreman.

GEO. P. FLANNERY & J. K. WETHERBY ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Raymond's brick block.

J. A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.
HAIGHT & LITTLE, Attorneys at Law.
Business in U. S. Land office transacted. Real estate bought and sold. Investments and collection made and money to loan. Union Block corner Main and Third streets.

JOHN E. CARLAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 54 ... street

DAVID STEWART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Fourth Street.

M. T. O'CONNOR, Attorney and Counselor at Law. No. 28 Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

A. T. BIGELOW D. D. S DENTAL ROOMS. 12 W. Main Street.

H. R. PORTER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, U S. Examining Surgeon. Office, 37 Main Street, - - Next to Tribune Block

WM. A. BENTLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Calls left on the slate in the office will receive prompt attention. Office, 41 Main Street.

EMER N. COREY, U. S. COMMISSIONER, Judge of Probate and Clerk of District Court. Office at Court House.

H. S. HERSEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 18 Main St., between 1st and 2d. Can be found at office at night.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Pres. W. A. DILLON, Cashr. Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul

BISMARCK NATIONAL BANK. J. W. RAYMOND, Pres. W. B. BELL, Cashier. A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

WM. D. KELLOGG, D. D. S. DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 23 Main street, near Second.

MONEY TO LOAN, on improved real estate. Pre-emptors can get money to prove up on one to three years time. H. R. PORTER.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

To the Land Explorer,
To the Business Man,
To the Farmer,
To the Mechanic,
To the Laborer,
To the Sportsman,
To the Tourist,
To the Miner

TO ALL CLASSES!

For Sure and Good Crops,
For Remunerative Investments
For Business Opportunities,
For Weird Scenery

For the Raising of Wheat,
For the Raising of Stock
For Ready and Cash Market,
For a Healthy Climate

The country traversed by the

Northern Pacific

HAS

NO EQUAL.

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing tickets through, and buying them before getting on trains.
Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices to all stations at reduced rates.
Pullman Sleeping Cars between Bismarck and Glendive, and Bismarck and St. Paul; also between Fargo and Duluth. Berths can be secured through J. Davidson, agent, Bismarck.
Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.
G. K. BARNES, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agt. St Paul

The People of

DAKOTA

and of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. R'Y.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

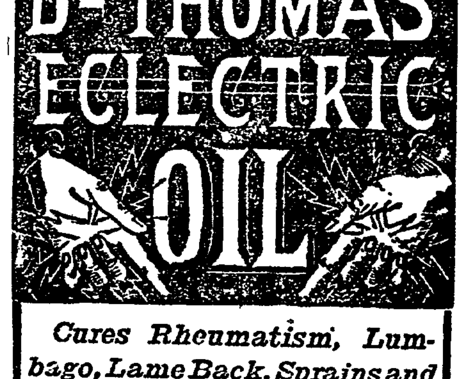
ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.



Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Custer Hotel,

THOS. McGOWAN, PROPRIETOR.

Fifth street, near Main

Bismarck, - - D. T.

This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, ranchmen, miners and army people will find first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T. Nov. 21, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 27th day of December, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

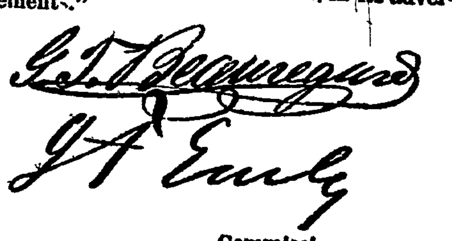
Isaiah Berger,

Declaratory statement 504 filed April 27, 1882, alleging settlement April 25, 1882, for the southwest quarter of section 14, town 139 north, range 74 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: D. F. Allison, Thomas Allshouse, E. B Weed and E. M. Wilcox, all of Kidder county, D. T., postoffice address Steele.
25-29 JOHN A. REA, Register.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

L.S.L.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

Unprecedented Attraction! Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

during which will take place the

151st Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, December 19th, 1882. Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE of	$100,000	$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE of	50,000	50,000
1 do do	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES of	10,000	20,000
4 do do	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES of	1,000	20,000
50 do	500	25,000
100 do	300	30,000
300 do	200	40,000
600 do	100	60,000
10,000 do	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 approximation prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 do do	100	10,000
100 do do	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Applications for rates to clubs should be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For information apply to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. 41-53

Prices of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF

Steele

County Seat Kidder County.

$40 LOTS.
Block 21, Lot 23.
" 28, " 6.

$45 LOTS.
Block 21, Lot 24.
" 28, " 16 and 17.

$50 LOTS.
Block 6, Lot 3 and 4.
" 9, " 23.
" 21, " 14 and 15.
" 20, " 20 and 23.
" 26 " 5, 6, 7 and 8.

$55 LOTS.
Block 20, Lot 19 and 24.
" 21, " 13.

$60 LOTS
Block 2, Lot 19, 22 and 23.
" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive.
" 20 " 14, 15, 16 and 17.
" 10 " 21 and 22.

$65 LOT.
Block 1, Lot 14.
" 2, " 14.
" 14, " 20 and 23.
" 16, " 18.
" 25, " 19 and 20.

$70 LOTS.
Block 1, Lot 13.
" 17, " 13.

$90 LOTS.
Block 8, Lot 10, 11 and 13, to 17 inclusive.
" 21, " 4 to 11 inclusive.

$100 LOTS
Block 8, Lot 8 and 9.
" 9, " 14, 15, 16 and 17.
" 20, " 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
" 21, " 2 and 3.

$110 LOTS.
Block 8, Lot 7.
" 9, " 18.
" 15, " 7, 8, 9 and 10.
" 20, " 12.
" 21, " 1.

$150 LOTS.
Block 19, Lot 8.
" 16, " 6.
" 15, " 11.

$200 LOTS.
Block 14, Lot 10 and 13.
" 13, " 9.

The above lots are in the market at this date, but are being sold rapidly. Send for plats and pick out the lots you want immediately if you want to "catch on" to the boom. Address

STEELE & JEWELL, Bismarck, D. T.

Nov. 1, 1882.

Land Patents! Land Scrip!

PENSIONS! CLAIMS!

C. C. CLEMENTS,

Attorney at Law

St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

Fifteen Years' Practice. Several Year Clerk General Land Office. Register Land Office, and U. S. Surveyor General, Utah.

Patents obtained for Mineral, Agricultural and Grant Lands.
Land Scrip of all classes for sale.
Pensions and increase of pensions procured.
Indian depredation and other claims against the United States will have prompt attention.

UNITED STATES SENATE, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1882.
I have known C. C. Clements intimately for eighteen years. His integrity and legal knowledge, coupled with his official experience and familiarity with the Department of Government, render his service of great value to clients.
G. M. CHILCOTT, Committee on Pensions and Claims

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE DOCUMENT READ BEFORE CONGRESS.

Our Foreign Relations—Internal Taxation and Finances—The Army and Navy—Forest Culture—Civil Service, Etc., Etc.

The Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Congress met to-day—the senate at 12 and the house at 11. The president's message was read to both houses. He says:

"I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment. The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under the recent laws which have been enacted there owing to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat extended correspondence with the government of Great Britain, and a disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of the arrested parties. The claim of the nation in regard to the supervision and control of any interoceanic canal across the American isthmus has continued to be a subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the division between the two nations whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests." The president refers to a large number of important foreign matters. Speaking of the South American troubles he says: "It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace, and indisposed to submit to arbitrators the terms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable to command the approval of other nations. About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to a peace congress to assemble at Washington in November, 1882. The time of meeting was fixed at a period then remote, in the hope as the invitation itself declared, that in the meantime the disturbances between the South American republics would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized I asked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses of congress as to the advisability of holding a convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts which mature reflection had suggested, whether diplomatic usage and the traditions of the government did not make it fitting that the executive should consult the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in its character, and far-reaching in its possible consequences. In view of this fact no action was taken by congress in the premises and no provision had been made for the necessary expenses. I subsequently decided to postpone the convention, and so notified the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measures which the wisdom of congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world, and I trust that the time is nigh when with the universal assent of civilized people all international differences will be determined without resort to arms, and by the benignant process of arbitration." The president enumerates the changes that have been made in the diplomatic service of the United States and gives statistics of consular fees, and cost of service, etc.

A large portion of the message is devoted to a statement of the condition of the United States treasury and the national banks and the result of the redemption of bonds, all of which has been published from time to time. He recommends a restriction of the coinage of silver dollars, and continues: "I heartily approve the secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reduction of the annual revenue of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the truest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there has always existed among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues, and indeed as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the surplus revenues amounted to $100,000,000. Either the surplus must be idle in the treasury or the government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances cannot fail to command an enormous premium, and our swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the base of an overflowing treasury. It was made apparent in the course of the animated discussion which arose at the last session of congress, that the policy of diminution of the revenue by a reduction of taxation commanded the general approval of members of both houses. I regret that because of the conflict of opinion as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have been reaped, the fulfillment of which I deem my constitutional duty. With but little hope that I can make any valuable contribution to this vexed question, I shall proceed to intimate briefly my own views in relation to it. In view of the showing of our financial condition at the close of the last fiscal year, I felt justified in recommending to congress the abolition of internal revenues except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax on the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that, unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, internal taxes, save those which relate to distilled spirits, can be prudently abrogated. Such abrogation would be accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection which would then be easy of accomplishment. It might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least two and a half million dollars, and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons."

The president calls attention to the inadequacy of our fortifications, and recommends better provisions for arming and equipping the militia. He defends his veto of the river and harbor bill at the last session, and says great caution should be exercised in the appropriation of money for internal improvements. He recommends legislation which will enable the president to approve certain portions of a bill and disapprove of others. He gives a synopsis of the loss of the exploring steamer Jeannette. The law requiring army officers to retire at the age of 64 should be amended, being very embarrassing in its present shape.

Referring to the navy the president says cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and armament by rifled guns.

The president favors the reduction of postage on letters, and says: "I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interest of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray as far as possible the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. The report of the postmaster general shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase in a much greater ratio than its necessary expenditure. Unless some change is made in the existing laws the profits of the postal service will, in a very few years swell the revenues of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage."

The report of the commissioner of agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forests of the country, and the wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is not well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country, cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total destruction cannot be long delayed unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection and cultivation.

"A communication which I made to congress in its first session in December last, contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to the public service, reference to the various plans which heretofore had been subjected to discussion in national legislatures, and plans which were in the main modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is so successfully distinguished. I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they, or any of them, would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to suppress. I declared nevertheless that if this measure should prove acceptable to congress they would receive the support of the executive. Since those suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has meantime been an increase in the public talk on that subject, and the people of the country apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways and upon frequent occasions given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. In the early years of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointments in the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the executive, but now that the burden has increased an hundred fold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter the nation has outgrown the provisions of the constitution. I assure you of my hearty cooperation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the government it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party, or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured that their removal and the accession of others will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are purely administrative, and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principles, or the success of any political party or faction. It is this latter class of officers to whom the senate bill to which we have already referred exclusively applies, while neither bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials, who are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. I feel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present executive has displaced the incumbent of an an office and appointed another in his stead. In the first years of Hayes' administration, with 790 appointments there were 74 removals, or 9 3 per cent; in the second, with 917 appointments there were 85 removals, or 8 5 per cent; in the third, with 480 appointments there were 48 removals, or 10 per cent.; in the fourth, with 429 appointments there were 47 removals, or 8 6 per cent. In the four months of President Garfield's administration there were 390 appointments and 89 removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals, 89, has taken place in the fourteen months which have since elapsed; but this constitutes only 7-8 per cent. of the whole number of appointments. * * * * * I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplanting the existing provision of law in relation to political assessments.

Among the questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the halls of congress none are of greater gravity than those relating to the ascertainment of the vote for presidential electors, and to amendment of the constitution in its provisions for devolving executive functions upon the vice-president when the president suffers from inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election.

The closing year has been replete with blessings for which we owe to the giver of all good our reverent acknowledgments. I trust that under the inspiration of our great prosperity our counsels may be harmonious, and the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may be the adoption of measures upon which congress and the executive may heartily unite.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1882.

TAKING THE DEGREES.

Story of a Man Who Aspired to Eminence in Masonry.

[Peck's Sun.]

A middle aged lady, with a black alpaca dress, worn shiny at the elbows, and a cheap shawl and a cheap bonnet, and her hands puckered up and blue, as though she had just got her washing out, went into the office of a prominent mason a few mornings since, and took a chair. She wiped her nose and the perspiration from her face on a blue checkered apron, and when the mason looked at her, with an interested, brotherly look, as though she was in trouble, she said:

"Are you the boss mason?"

He blushed, told her he was a mason, but not the highest in the land. She hesitated a moment, fingered the corner of her apron, and curled it up like a boy speaking a piece in school, and asked:

"Have you taken the whole 233 degrees of masonry?"

The man laughed and told her there was only thirty-three degrees, and that he had only taken thirty two. The other degree could only be taken by a very few who were recommended by the Grand Lodge, and they had to go to New York to get the thirty-third degree.

The lady studied a minute, unpinned the safety pin that held her shawl together, and put it in her mouth, took a long breath and said:

"Where does my husband get the other two hundred degrees then?"

The prominent mason said he guessed her husband never got two hundred degrees, unless he had a degree factory. He said he didn't understand the lady.

"Does my husband have to sit up with a corpse three nights a week?" she asked, her eyes flashing fire. "And do they keep a lot of sick masons on tap for my husband to sit up with the other three nigths?"

The prominent mason said he was thankful that few masons died, and only occasionally was one sick enough to call for masonic assistance.

"But why do you ask these questions, madam?" said the prominent mason.

The woman picked the fringe of her shawl, hung her head down, and said:

"Well, my husband began to join the masons about two years ago, and he has been taking degrees and sitting up with people every night since. He has come home twice with the wrong pair of drawers on, and when I asked him how it was, he said it was a secret he could not reveal under penalty of being shot with a cannon. All he would say was that he took a degree. I have kept a little track of it, and I figure that he has taken 233 degrees, including the Grand Sky Fugle degree, which he took the night he came home with his lip cut, and his ear hanging by a piece of skin."

"Oh, madam," said the prominent mason, "there is no Sky Fugle degree in masonry. Your husband has deceived you."

"That's what I think," she said, as a baleful light appeared in her eye. "He said he was taking the Sky Fugle degree, and fell through a skylight. I had him sewed up, and he was ready for more degrees. After he had taken about 150 degrees, I told him that I should think he would let up on it, and put some potatoes in the cellar for winter, but he said when once a man got started on the degrees he had to take them all or he didn't amount to anything. Sometimes a brother mason comes home with him along in the morning, and they talk about a 'full flush,' and their 'pat hands' and 'raising 'em out.'"

One night, when he was asleep, I heard him whisper, 'I raise you ten dollars,' and when I asked him what it meant, he said they had been raising a purse for a poor widow. Another time he raised up in bed, after he had been asleep, and shouted, 'I stand pat,' and when I asked him what he meant he said he was ruined if I told it. He said he had spoken the pass word, and if the brethren heard of it they would put him out of the way. Mister, is 'I stand pat' your pass word?"

The mason told her it was not; that the words she had spoken was an expression used by men playing draw poker, and he added that he didn't believe her husband was a mason at all, but that he had been lying to her all these years.

She sighed and said: "That's what I thought when he came home with a lot of ivory chips in his pocket. He said they used them at the lodge to vote on candidates, and that a white chip elects and a blue one rejects a candidate. If you will look up the matter and see if he has joined the masons, I will be obliged to you. He says he has taken all the 233 degrees, and now the boys want him to join the Knights of Pythias. I want to get out an injunction to prevent him from joining anything else until we get some underclothes for the winter. I'll tell you what I will do. The next time he says anything about Sky Fugle degrees, I will get a wash board and make him think that there is one degree in masonry that he has skipped, and now good-bye. You have comforted me greatly, and I will lay awake to-night till my husband comes from the lodge with pat hand and I will make him think he has forgot his ante."

The lady went out to a grocery to buy some bar soap, and the prominent mason resumed his business with a feeling that we are not all truly good, and that there is cheating going on all around.

Interesting Litigation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Some days ago Mrs. Louise Everham, wife of J. B. Everham, the actor, brought suit for divorce, alleging adultery with Octavia Allen, widow of the late D. D. Allen, the theatrical manager. To-day Mrs. Allen began suit for libel against Mrs. Everham, laying damages at $10,000.

A Northfield Sensation.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 4.—A sensation has been created by the closing up of D. Morton by the sheriff to-day. Morton was one of the heaviest dry goods and grocery dealers of this place. He has been doing a credit business and not paying debts. Liabilities between $6,000 and $8,000.

REVIEW OF THE RIVER

THE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT HANDLED THIS YEAR.

Over 28,000,000 Pounds Transported From Bismarck—One of the Factors Which Makes This City A Metropolis.

The Annual Review.

The steamboat season on the Missouri river which closed by the recent arrival of the government steamer Emily, has been marked with fewer delays and accidents than for many years previous. The stage of water has been fairly good, and while the season was not as long as that of 1881, nearly equally as much freight has been transported on the Missouri river. The advancement of the North Pacific into Montana, thus shutting off entirely the business of the Yellowstone river, had a great deal to do in lessening the amount of government and private freight to be transported by river from Bismarck. Still the rapid settlement of the country along the upper river, has nearly made up for the loss of business on account of the railroad. Last year there were several thousand pounds of freight transported for the building of military posts, Assiniboine and Maginnis. This year there has been but little of that class of freight. Last year four steamboat loads of Indians were transported down stream, and there was also quite a general movement of troops, but this year there have been no Indians, and but few troops moved. Taking everything into consideration the season has been a very successful one, and, as the Pioneer Press states, much credit is due the government engineers for the improvements in the upper river. Capt. I. P. Baker, and Commodore Powers, of the Benton line, have been in consultation at St. Paul during the past ten days, and in reviewing the year's business they furnish the Pioneer with

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The season of 1882 saw a fleet of twenty-two steamers ready for the Missouri and the Yellowstone river traffic, the latter, as before stated, scarcely counting, so slight was it as compared with the aggregate. The Eclipse was the first boat of the season to pull out for up river, which she did April 10th, a number following in the days immediately succeeding. The closing of navigation is usually from the 1st to the 15th of November, and this year the Butte arrived from above and went into winter quarters Nov. 10, the last until 1883. During the season there were eighty-six departures and eighty-five arrivals from and at Bismarck, and only two trips all told were made on the Yellowstone. At Fort Benton, the head of navigation, and more than 1,300 miles above Bismarck, there were forty arrivals during the season—an unusual number, and fully attesting the excellent effect of the government work. The Benton boats, too, notwithstanding the generally low water, were able to take much heavier freights than usual, and this ability, as may easily be imagined, is an important factor in transportation covering so long and tortuous a course. Only one boat came to grief, but this was the Red Cloud, one of the largest and handsomest, which struck a submerged stump near Bouche's grave, about sixty miles from Fort Peck, and sank almost instantly. The boat was a total loss. A large part of the cargo was saved. The total value of the twenty-two boats was $493,000, and the aggregate tonnage 8,400, custom house measurement.

UP STREAM FREIGHT.

The following table shows the amount of freight carried up river from Bismarck during the season of 1882:

Boats.	Prv Fr't Pounds.	Gov. F'r't Pounds.	Total Pounds
Benton Line.....	7,244,441	3 600.000	10,849,441
Cousin Line.....	7,605,616	100,000	7,705,616
Baker Line	3,911,624	.....	3,911,624
Peck Line	2,239,020	.....	2,239,020
Yellowstone Line	1 390 540	.....	1,390, 4[illegible]
U.S. Str. Sherman	.....	1 400,000	1,400,000
Grand Totals.....	2,376,141	5,100,000	7,481,141

The Benton line had the government contract, of course, which accounts for the large preponderance of that class of freight. The steamer Sherman, since sold at St. Louis, was owned by the government and operated under the direction of Capt. E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster U. S. A. The valuations of the freight were:

Private freight.	$2,600,000
Government freight.....	510,000
Total....	$3,110,000

It is impossible to figure accurately the amount of freightage paid on the above amount, but it is over $250,000 on private freight alone.

The passenger traffic was more or less hurt by the railway, but a good many people traveled by river. The books show:

Passengers up stream.....	1,850
Passengers down stream.....	75[illegible]
Troops transported.....	1,200
Total	3,700

This, of course, does not include way passengers, who would probably swell the total to more than 5,000.

PRODUCTS FROM ABOVE.

A very interesting exhibit is made of products brought by the boats from Fort Benton in particular, and Montana in general. The return freights to Bismarck are summed as follows:

Product.	Amounts.	Values.
Wool, lbs.....	920,000	$225,000
Cattle..	1,000	40,000
Bullion	129,490	63,000
Beef hides.....	7,600	34,000
Buffalo hides	28,000	112,000
Bales skins..	1,250	31,000
Bales robes.....	3,000	24 000
Merchandise.....	44,681	893
Total valuation,.....		$530,093

The so-called bullion is worth about $1,000 a ton and must not be confounded with the silver bricks, since the silver is not estimated until after shipment east. A notable feature is the shipment (28 000) of buffalo hides, and it shows conclusively where the large herds roamed during the season. The banks of the upper Missouri were their favorite stamping grounds, and the hide-hunter found that the river was right to his hand, and shipped accordingly.

The total weight of southeast bound freight was 3,700,000 pounds, a far greater number than ever shipped before.

WHERE THE FREIGHT COMES FROM.

One point in regard to the freight shipped north and west from Bismarck as a port of river departure, is whence it comes. River men say that of a total of nearly 28,000,000 pounds, only 2,500,000 pounds came up stream from St. Louis, and all the rest came from the east and by rail. Steamboat owners have a peculiarity. At the end of each season they aver that they have made no money, but somehow they continue in the business, and the outlook for next season is as bright or even brighter than this year.

The First National.

Geo. H Fairchild, who returned from his eastern visit Sunday night, believes that Bismarck will be filled with emigrants, speculators and capitalists in the spring. Even as far east as Chicago and cities in Ohio he heard Bismarck discussed by live business men, as a point likely to become a great city. During his absence Mr. Fairchild examined many modern bank buildings with a view of selecting an appropriate plan for the new First National building to be erected corner Main and Fourth streets early next spring. Although no plan has yet been definitely chosen the selection has narrowed down to two or three buildings. The material for the new building will all be ordered this winter and be on the ground early in the spring. It will be three stories high and first-class in every particular. In St. Paul Mr. Fairchild saw the plans being drawn for the new Dakota block, to be erected on the corner of Main and Second streets by Messrs. Thompson, Porter and Goff. This building will also be three stories high and have a frontage of seventy-five feet on Main street. The money market in the east is comparatively easy and thousands will find its way to Bismarck for profitable investment.

THE CEMETERY.

Rules and Regulations for St. Mary's Cemetery, Bismarck, D. T.

The following is published for the information of those whom it may concern:

1. Persons wishing to purchase burial lots in the above named cemetery, or in the part reserved for non-Catholics adjoining it, will please first call on the rector of St. Mary's church, who will give them particulars as to place and location of lots, terms, etc.; in the rector's absence the president of the church committee can act in his name.

2. The size of a lot is 16x16 feet; lots of half that size, i. e., 16x8 feet can be had, if purchasers desire them; these latter will be called half lots.

3. The price of a lot is $20, of a half lot $10, of a single grave $5.

4. Lots will be sold on the following terms, viz: One half of price to be paid on the day of sale, the balance to be secured by note for three months (at the option of the purchaser), with seven per cent. interest. Persons wishing to purchase burial lots partly on credit, and who are unknown to the rector or president of the committee, must give him satisfactory evidence of ability to pay for he same.

5. Purchasers of burial lots who have made payment in full for the same, will receive a certificate, entitling them to the perpetual holding and use of said lots for the burial of the dead, subject to the rules and regulations of the cemetery, the discipline of the Catholic church and the laws of the vicariate apostolic of Dakota, now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted with regard to burials or funerals.

6. Burial lots not paid for, in full, twelve months after date of purchase, will be declared forfeited, the vacant and unpaid portion to be resold without further notice.

7. After any interment shall have been made in any lot, it shall not be conveyed or sold by the owner, but become his inalienable property, and shall not be subject to any process of law.

8. Lots shall not be used for any other purpose than for Christian burials. Owners of lots shall not sell any lot or portion of same without the consent of the local rector, nor allow any interments to be made in them for any pecuniary remuneration.

9. Neither any interment or disinterment can take place without a written permit of the local rector.

10. No religious ceremonies of any kind foreign to the Catholic ritual shall be allowed at any time within that part of the cemetery reserved for Catholics exclusively.

11. All graves must be dug by the sexton or men in his employ, for which a reasonable fee shall be fixed by the church committee; timely notice, however, must be given to the sexton for digging the grave. The sexton is to be appointed by the rector and church committee.

12. Proprietors of lots shall preserve the land marks of the same and keep the lots in good order at their own expense. They shall have the right to plant trees, shrubs, flowers, etc, on them. Should any of them or their roots become detrimental to any adjacent lot or avenue, or inconvenient to passengers, it shall be lawful for the local rector to remove them or such portions as prove inconvenient. Should any inscription, effigy or structure be deemed incompatible with the Catholic character of the cemetery, it shall be the rector's duty likewise to prohibit the erection thereof, or if erected, to have it removed.

13. Proper headstones, monuments or structures shall be placed over the graves by the proprietors of lots or the relatives, etc., of the deceased. No wooden crosses or headboards are permitted, except for a short time. If after twelve months they shall not have been replaced by anything more durable and more substantial the rector shall have them removed. No other than chain enclosures, or wooden fences higher than three feet, around the graves or lots, are allowed in future. On the section for single graves and for paupers wooden crosses or headboards are allowed. All improvements, structures, etc., are to be made under the supervision of the rector and according to his directions.

All persons whose lots are not in accordance with the above regulations are requested to comply with them as soon as convenient, in order to have uniformity, regularity and beauty in the home of our beloved dead. Let us have a model cemetery for the whole northwest.

JAMES MALLOY,
LOUIS WESTHAUSER,
JOHN BOYLE,
THOMAS WALSH,
JAMES MCDONALD,
St. Mary's Church Committee.

Calamity Jane's Simplicity.

[Miles City Journal.]

The jeweled garter craze still holds out in the large cities of the east. The leading jewelers of New York, Boston and Chicago keep a large assortment of such novelties always in stock, actresses and wealthy ladies paying as high a price as $250 for a single pair of stocking supporters, while our Calamity Jane, residing in this city, is satisfied with an old pair of her husband's suspenders to hold her four dollar stockings in place.

THE STATESMEN CONVENE.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Shocking Desecration of a Philadelphia Cemetery—Views of Manager Porter, of the Omaha Line—Minor Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the senate, Saunders presented a memorial in favor of the admission of Dakota, and said that on Wednesday of next week he would call up the bill for that purpose. He said there could be no further doubt as to the territory having the requisite population.—Beck offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the question of political assessments, particularly as to its operations since last May.—The bill permitting retired army officers to hold civil position in the territories passed.

In the house, the ways and means committee reported a bill abolishing the internal revenue on tobacco, snuff and cigars, to take effect next July; referred to the committee of the whole.

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Utah commission in their report to the secretary of the interior recommend that a marriage law be enacted by congress which would form an auxiliary in the suppression of polygamy. The commissioners say that owing to the peculiar state of affairs in Utah, the law allowing women the right of suffrage is an obstruction to a speedy solution of the vexed question, and should be repealed or amended by congress. The commission say the Edmunds law has thus far been a decided success in excluding polygamists from the exercise of the suffrage, and they are of the opinion that a steady and continued enforcement of the law will place polygamy in a condition of gradual extinction. The commission notices as an encouraging sign that many "Liberal" meetings have been largely attended by mormons, and that these meetings have been characterized by exceptional good order and good humor. In conclusion the report says, after counseling moderation: "If, however, the next session of the legislative assembly, elected under the act of congress, shall fail to respond to the will of the nation, congress should have no hesitation in using extraordinary measures to compel the people of this territory to obey the laws of the land."

ORDWAY ON WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Governor Ordway, of Dakota, has arrived here, bringing with him a memorial of the citizens of Yankton county repudiating the acts of repudiation of that county, and asking for authority to issue new bonds at a reasonable rate of interest to liquidate the indebtedness of the county. A good many of these repudiated bonds are held in Maine.

ROSECRANS HAS NO ASPIRATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Rosecrans denies that he will be a candidate for the speakership of the next house, but expects the chairmanship of an important committee. He also says he does not aspire to the second place on the democratic presidential ticket, a position for which he has been named.

What Porter Thinks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The following statement, containing the clearest exposition of Mr. Porter's views and intentions respecting the railroad war which has yet been printed, comes from a gentleman closely associated with him, and is authoritative: If the St. Paul road and construction companies build new lines to points in the territory of the St. Paul & Omaha roads, thus making such points competitive the St. Paul & Omaha line will protect its business at the best obtainable rates, and will come to pool any business from any point with the St. Paul road. Mr. Porter has no objections whatever to the building of legitimate and necessary lines, but does object to railroads being built by construction companies in the interest of the Milwaukee & St. Paul officials and directors into their territory, when no second line is needed, and when there is not business enough to support even one line, and afterwards selling such new lines to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company at an immense profit over their cost, and then demanding that such competitive business be pooled. Such indiscriminate building of railroads is of no benefit to a country. On the other hand it is a positive injury. It destroys the confidence of the people in railroad securities and ultimately brings with it financial disaster and panics, and at the same time necessarily increases the cost of transportation.

Killed Like a Rabid Cur.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Bill Allen, a regular desperado, made a murderous assault on a comrade last week, and when the police tried to arrest him, he shot Officer Wright dead. This afternoon he was discovered secreted in the rear of a residence, 134 North Halstead street, and the police again made an attack, when Allen shot Officer Mulenhin through the hand, the ball also striking near the eye, causing a serious wound. An alarm was turned on, and officers hastened to the scene from all stations. Allen was discovered in a large dry goods box, and in attempting to escape was shot four times by Sergeant Wheeler and killed.

The Piegans and the Crows.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A report has been received at the Indian office from Fort Custer, to the effect that a party of 20 Indians, supposed to be Piegans, made a raid on the Crow scouts, near the Little Big Horn, and ran off 400 head of horses; that the Crows pursued the maranders and recovered the stolen stock, and killed two of the thieves; and that the Piegans threatened to steal the Crows poor this winter.

A Warrior in Sackcloth and Ashes.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Arabi Pasha writes that he would prefer to live in Damascus, or, if that is impossible, in London. He expresses contentment with his lot, because he knows his misfortune has been the means of securing for the country he loves, liberty and prosperity.

The Jolly Dairymen.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—The national dairy fair opened to-day with the largest display of exhibits ever seen. Addresses were made by ex-Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, Mayor Stowell, of Milwaukee, and other prominent men. Representatives were in attendance from England and Scotland.

Cemetery Lots.

Those having claims for cemetery lots are hereby notified to present their claim to me during the present week, or to the church committee at their meeting on the 10th. Those having friends buried outside, north of the grounds fenced, are requested to see to the removal of the bodies, as they are on private property.

REV. PAUL, O. S. B.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing on any portion of the sw ¼ of sec. 32, town 138 n. range 80 w.,

Known as the Jackman Claim,

and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck.

JOHN J. JACKMAN.

IMPERFECT PAGE

DORSEY AS A MARTYR.

AN INJURED INNOCENT.

Very Bad Weather Predicted By a Canadian Crank—Important Arrest At Fargo—Calamities On Land And Sea.

Dorsey Talks to the Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Stephen W. Dorsey furnishes the following card for publication: To the Public:

During a year and a half of constant and persistent abuse of me, I have carefully refrained from saying a word in my own defence. The charges against me were of such a character that I thought it best to submit each and every one of them to a judicial test, that the public might know the truth or falsity. When these charges were first made in March, 1881, I came to this city and laid all the facts before the president, Gen. Garfield, and requested him to select a commission composed entirely of democrats, to investigate each and every charge which MacVeagh and James had caused to be spread abroad. I told him I would not have counsel appear; that I wanted the naked facts put before the commission, and would abide by any decision arrived at by my most bitter political enemies. Thereupon Gen. Garfield wrote a mandatory letter to Mr. James, directing him to select such commission, with directions to make the most searching and far-reaching investigation, so far as I was concerned. I took the letter to James at the Arlington hotel, Thursday. James expressed his approval of the course of the president, and thought I was entitled to have a thorough investigation of the allegations, and he said that on the following day, Friday, he would have the commission organize and be ready to proceed. I went to the postoffice department Friday at the hour appointed, but James sent word that he was not in. I called on him at his hotel the same evening, when he excused himself for not being ready to proceed, and designated Saturday as the time he would be. I [illegible] to his office Saturday, according to agreement, and James sent word he was still absent. I visited him Saturday night at the hotel, and insisted that as the charges against me seemed to come from the postoffice department and the office of the attorney general, I had a right to ask, and I demanded a full, thorough and complete examination of them; that if I were guilty of any wrong-doing I was here to make answer. James then, in the cringing and sycophantic manner for which he is distinguished, said on the Monday of next week everything would be in readiness, and they could proceed with the examination. I went again to the postoffice department Monday, agreeable to appointment. James had not returned from his trip, so I called on on him for the fourth time at the hotel that evening, and insisted that the directions of the president should be carried out. I asked him to select, if they would serve, five democratic senators or members of the house of representatives, and submit to them every word of evidence he had or could get against me, and that I would leave my case to the judgment of such men, without introduction of evidence or argument on my behalf. James then said he would be ready to proceed Tuesday, and on that day at the hour named I went to the postoffice department, but there had been so much quibbling and falsehood that I thought it best on this occasion to ask Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to accompany me. Col. Ingersoll and I waited at the department for several hours, and finally James and Wayne MacVeagh made their appearance. MacVeagh seemed to speak for himself and all the rest of the government. He said they had determined not to allow me to have an investigation of the charges published against me in the newspapers. Col. Ingersoll asked him why such an investigation should not be given, and especially in view of the fact that the president had directly ordered it. He asked MacVeagh what reason could be given the public why the investigation of these alleged crimes was denied. When asked for reasons MacVeagh replied by saying there were many reasons; that so far as he knew, and so far as the record of the governmental department showed nothing whatever of wrong doing could be shown against Stephen W. Dorsey, and that reason alone was sufficent why he would decline to allow any investigation, when there was nothing to investigate so far as he knew, and turning toward the writer he said the president had asked him to ask me to present in writing the whole story of my relations and connections with the star route mail contracts. I told him that Gen. Garfield had a statement in his possession, written December 8, which explained the whole story; that there was nothing I could add to or take from it. I said further that while the letter referred to was entirely confidential, and related to a confidential subject, "I would take pleasure in saying to the president as I now say to you, that anything therein written may be given to you for examination, and you will find it a complete explanation of all the connection I ever had with star route contracts. The nature of the letter was the reason why I made the statement to Garfield, and you will see at once the propriety of my having made such a statement, and at that time, when you read the letter. The matter to which the letter refers is purely personal, and all that I shall say to you on this subject is as personal as a letter referring to myself." James and MacVeagh both joined in saying to Col. Ingersoll and myself that any communication made by me would be received as confidential, and considered solely for their own and the president's use; and that if they found in the course of their investigation anything that seemed to contradict what was therein set forth, then they would submit the same to Col. Ingersoll or myself for such explanation as we were able to make. On this pledge of James and MacVeagh I wrote out and gave to the president, for the use of MacVeagh, every fact within my knowledge as to star route mail contracts in which I was in any way concerned. I made this statement from memory, but with all possible care, and covered the whole ground of my connection with the mail contracts. This statement was read to the vice-president, Gen Arthur, and to Senator Conkling, by George C. Gorham, and to President Garfield by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and left with him. I will not repeat the opinion expressed by President Garfield in respect to this statement, or the strong language he used in denunciation of the creatures then engaged in what they called the "prosecution." Gen. Garfield is dead, and with him are buried all his private and friendly conversations with me; but Gen. Arthur is now president of the United States. Senator Conkling is in New York city, and Gorham is editor of the administration paper in this city, and what I have stated will be verified by each and every one of them. James and MacVeagh pledged their words to Col. Ingersoll and myself that any statement I might make would be solely for the president and cabinet. But notwithstanding this pledge, twenty-four hours after these men received the statement every detective employed in their department was furnished with a printed copy of it with instructions to discover in it, if possible, some variation from the facts, as shown by the records. Not one has been found as yet. MacVeagh's pledge to Col. Ingersoll that the statement made by me should be seen only by the president and cabinet was the professional pledge of one lawyer to another, and the honor of a high official to a citizen, and he violates both with characteristic bad faith within a few hours. For a year and a half after this statement was made every means that malignity united with power could employ was employed to discover some discrepancy, some mistake, or some suspicious omission in what I had voluntarily said. Vast sums of public funds have been squandered to attain this end, but when the trial came this voluntary statement of mine, acknowledged and well known, was not produced as evidence against me. If there has been a word in that statement that malice could have twisted or misconstrued into damaging untruth; if there was a thing that the testimony of witnesses brought here by the government could disprove, how swiftly these swift prosecutors would have seized and used it to my disadvantage. That statement was never offered as evidence by the prosecution, never referred to, and never contradicted. I challenge the attorney general, or the person who is the real attorney general and master in that office, to give this statement of mine to the public, or to show that any evidence given on the trial has controverted or disproved one single word in it. I know I stated the truth to President Garfield, and I know that I will state the truth now. For the wilful misrepresentation of the prosecution in this case, who have used their position and all the great powers of the government to defame me, I propose to state the facts as I know them to be, and as these prosecutors know them to be. Up to this moment I have never received one single penny of profit from any of these contracts, or from any other contracts with the government of the United States. As to the conspiracy charges, it is sufficient to say that my acquaintance with Mr. Brady was limited to official relations, and I never saw him anywhere until the commencement of this case, except at his office in the postoffice department. There never was any personal utterances or communications of any kind passed between us. Vaile I never saw but two or three times in my life before the trial began, the last time being in April, 1879. The prosecuting officers, the attorney general and the president of the United States know just as well as I know, that my statement given above is absolutely and unqualified true in every respect. Each one of these men know, as I know, that I never made a cent out of star route contracts. Each one of them know, as I do, that I have no more conspired against the government of the United States than they have.

How Does Wiggins Know?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president has the following communication from Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, LL.D., astronomer of the Canadian finance department, under date, Ottawa, Nov. 27: On the 23d of September last I announced through the Canadian press that a great storm would occur in March next; that it would first be felt in the northern Pacific ocean, would appear in the gulf of Mexico, and being reflected by the Rocky mountains would cross this meridian from the west at noon, Sunday, March 11, 1883. No vessel, whatever her dimensions, will be safe out of harbor, and none of small tonnage can hope to survive the tidal wave and fury of this tempest. As the wind will blow from the southeast, its planetary force will be sufficient to submerge the low lands of the American coast, especially those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and washed by the gulf stream, while the air currents for several hundred miles along the east side of the Rocky mountain range, owing to the great atmospheric pressure in those regions, will spread universal destruction. The New England states will also suffer severely from wind and flood. No point outside the harbor in the area of the Atlantic, especially north of the equator, will be a place of safety, for this will be pre-eminently the greatest storm that has visited this continent since the days of your illustrious first president. In view of this event, therefore, I take the great liberty of presenting to your excellency the advisability of ordering all United States ships into safe harbors not later than the 5th of March, till this storm has passed.

An Irish Editor's "Bad Fix."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the criminal libel suit of August Belmont against John Devoy, editor of the Irish Nation, counsel for plaintiff asked Devoy the name of the chief officer of the Irish revolutionary party in America, who had appointed him, Devoy, on the committee to recover the Belmont-O'Mahony fund. Devoy declined to answer on the grounds that he would be guilty of perjury if he gave the name; that his giving it would supply the British government with information highly detrimental to the Irish national party. The court ruled that Devoy should answer the question, but he repeated his refusal, saying his conscience would not permit him to answer. The prosecution then moved to commit Devoy for contempt, and the court reserved his decision till Monday. The executive council of the New York land league this morning passed a resolution of confidence in Devoy. The question of counsel and the refusal of Devoy to answer, will attract the attention generally of members of secret societies.

In the Ditch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—At 7 this morning an express freight train from Washington for Boston, consisting of twenty cars, on reaching Port Chester was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The locomotive was damaged, and the tender thrown down an embankment. Ten freight cars were demolished and the contents of several scattered about in all directions. Engineer Lewis Towler stuck to his post until the locomotive broke down while plowing the ground. The fireman saved himself by leaping to the foot of the embankment, twenty feet below, and two brakemen who were on top of the cars, also sprang off, alighting in the snow thirty feet below.

More Rascally Chicago Clerks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—In an interview to-night Keith, of the firm of O. R. Keith & Co., a large wholesale millinery house, states that the firm has discovered a plan by which the house has been robbed of about $6,000 during the last ten months. The guilty parties were Samuel Munger, an experienced salesman, and J. B. Curtis, accountant for the house. Munger worked on an assured salary and a commission on sales, and Curtis, as accountant, figured up the commission on Munger's sales, properly extended on the books, but with the commissions calculated from fictitious amounts. Mr. Keith states that the house has a written confession from both men. No arrests have been made.

Frightened to Death.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—There died near Nebraska City, a day or two ago, and was buried yesterday, a young girl about 14, who came to her death literally through fright. While riding a horse to school she passed a neighbor's house, when several dogs ran out and began snapping and barking at the horse's heels. The animal dashed away, at which the girl became so excited and frightened that she would have fallen to the ground had not one of her brothers caught the horse and assisted her to alight. She was unable to stand, and could scarcely speak. She was conveyed to her home at once, where she died in less than an hour.

All on Account of a 40-Cent Debt.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Gazette's Frankfort, Ky., special says: Bud Gardner, grocer on the Georgetown pike, this afternoon asked Geo. Grayson (colored) to pay a debt of forty cents. Grayson drew a knife and started toward Gardner, when the latter fired and killed Grayson.

A South Carolina Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—N. M. McDowell, a well-known citizen, was murdered by Joe Wilson, colored, and his body thrown into a ditch. People are hunting for the murder. The crime was committed near Camden.

Another Vessel Goes Down.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Halifax states that the schooner Parole was sunk yesterday off Canso by the steamer Liddisdale. The crew was saved and landed at North Sydney by the Liddisdale. The parole had picked up the mate's boat with twelve persons aboard, from the steamer Cedar Grove, which went down yesterday. One boat of the latter steamer is still missing.

Windom and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The friends of Senator Windom here are confident of his re-election without any formidable opposition. They say he will remain at the capital and attend to his duties, leaving the selection of his successor to the decision of the legislature uninfluenced by him. Mr. Windom declined to be interviewed on the subject saying that the members of the legislature had been elected with the fact in view that a United States senator was to be chosen, and he had no doubt all would endeavor to represent the wishes of their constituents in the matter. He added, however, that he felt confident of re-election, as friends who had canvassed the situation found a majority of the entire legislature favorable to returning him for another term.

Another Milwaukee Rascal.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—No definite news of the whereabouts of Henry Cary, the missing clerk of the purchasing agency of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, has yet been learned. This settles the fact that Cary left with a woman of the town for Chicago, whence he went to El Paso, Tex. Railroad officials are making strenuous efforts by employing their best detectives to capture Cary, despite their assertions that his books and accounts are all straight, and that he did not even have a chance for crookedness. Cary left this city on Monday last, leaving a wife and two children unprovided for.

A Fargo Cop in Luck.

FARGO, Dec. 1.—Saturday night Pat Cranon, a policeman of this city, arrested a stranger on suspicion that he was the Bohemian butcher who murdered Chas. Sidevick at Cedar Rapids, Ia., October 16th. A photograph of the person arrested was sent to the Iowa sheriff, and to-night Chief Bartlett received a telegram that it is thought he is the man, and to hold him until an investigation can be had and officers arrive. The prisoner is a young man of about twenty-three years, and declines to talk at all. There is a reward of $600 for the arrest of Sidevick's murderer.

Auditors of the Big Doctor's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Garfield board of audit has virtually concluded the consideration of all claims. The principal difficulty was in regard to the claims of physicians being so much in excess of the appropriation of $55,000. All allowances are agreed upon, but the amounts will be withheld from the public until finally considered. Outside the amount specially appropriated for the physicians the appropriation would more than cover the amount of all other claims.

Election Frauds Punished.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The grand jury presented two indictments for forgery and publishing as true forged documents, against thirteen perpetrators of the late election frauds. Bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case. Names are withheld until the arrests are effected. The penalty upon conviction is from two to fourteen years.

Monument Maniacs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A grand reunion of veteran soldiers and sailors takes place to-day and this evening in Madison square garden, the object being to raise funds for a monument in Central park to soldiers and sailors who fell in all the wars in which the country was engaged.

Old Lady Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Gazettes Leesburg, Ohio, special says: Mrs. Pickering, aged 90, mother of J. F. Pickering, a prominent lawyer of Highland county, was burned to death at her son's residence, three miles north of this place, by her clothing taking fire at a grate.

Weed's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The will of Thurlow Weed was filed to-day. The estate is valued at from $500,000 to $700,000. After making a number of minor bequests the remainder of the property is distributed among his three daughters and six grand children.

Balky Brakes.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 1.—Owing to a refusal of the air brakes to work properly a branch train ran into the Boston express train at Montpelier. The conductor of a palace car and two passengers were injured. Two or three cars were badly damaged.

Poor, Chenookless New York.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—This afternoon a very heavy snow storm set in, accompanied by a high wind. The probabilities are that railroads are blockaded. Trains east and west arrived late.

Iron Workers Out of a Job.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The north side rolling mills have shut down for want of work, throwing out 1,800 to 2,000 men. The south side mills continue running with no prospect of stopping.

The Boys in Gray.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—A monument to the confederate dead was unveiled to-day in Magnolia cemetery, in the presence of 15,000 people. Senator Butler delivered the oration.

Sock Emporium in Ashes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—The Pittston knitting mill was burned to-night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. Many persons are thrown out of employment.

Billings Herald, Nov. 30: On Tuesday evening the first train crossed the bridge and ran into Livingston. On the 22d day of August last the construction outfit crossed the river and rolled into Billings. In a little more than three months the advancing lines have covered 115½ miles of track and bridged the Yellowstone river three times. To-night the telegraph line will connect Livingston with the eastern world.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve

Will cure Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Chaps, Chafes, Mange, Sores, Abscesses, Spee Cracks, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Thrush, Rotting Frog, Inflammations and all Skin and Hoof Diseases quicker than any other remedy known.

It will cure any case of Scratches, Speed Crack or Cracked Heel.

It keeps the frog and hoof soft and healthy, and will grow a new tough hoof in a short time.

It is cleansing and healing and is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Galls and Sores, AND BRING THE HAIR IN THE ORIGINAL COLOR. Unequaled for general stable use.

Found cans, $1. Small cans, 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by

J. W. COLE & CO.,
Black River Falls, Wis.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

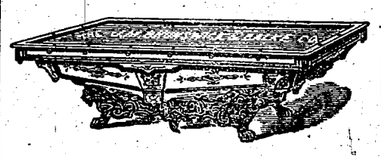
For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.

If You Want to Enjoy an Evening FOR A LEISURE MOMENT,

Drop in and See

M. L. Marsh,

NO. 64 MAIN ST.

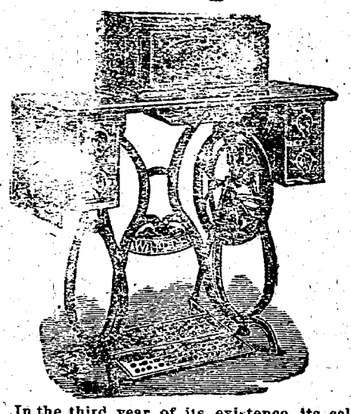


Fine Billiard, Pool, and Card Tables, Everything Neat, and First-class.

Best liquors and Cigars and Ph. Best's Milwaukee Lager Beer on tap.

This place is the headquarters for Missouri river steamboat men, and you can always find your friend here some time during the night or day.

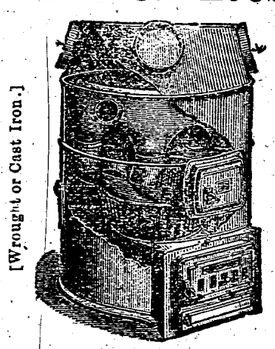
White Sewing Machine



In the third year of its existence, its sales amount to 54,853 machines. No other machine ever had such a record of popularity. Agents wanted. For terms address H. H. Day, Northwestern Agent.

HEAT YOUR HOUSES!

Most Powerful! [Wrought or Cast Iron.]



Durable! [For Coal or Wood.]

Furnaces In The World.

MADE BY

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

Embody new 1882 improvements. More practical features; Cost less to keep in order; Use less fuel, will give more heat and a larger volume of pure air than any furnace made.

Reference, George Peoples. 9-21

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in District Court, County of Burleigh, ss.—In Third Judicial Court

Dora Knoch, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Knoch, Defendant:

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting: To Henry Knoch, Defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in this action, a copy of which will be filed with the clerk of this court and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber, at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the relief demanded in said complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 27th day of Nov., 1882. A. D. PRATT,

26-32 Plaintiff's Attorney Bismarck, D. T.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER, DOORS,

St. PAUL ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Have now their stock complete, and would respectfully invite one and all to examine our immense line of goods, comprising the best in the market.

We have now suits and overcoats, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, for children, boys and men.

We also have trunks and valises, buffalo coats and lined robes.

All of which are marked in plain figures, and positively no deviation to anybody. be they friends, old customers or strangers! All we ask is, come, look for yourself before buying. If you think it is to your interest, why, buy of us, and we believe we can readily convince you that it is so.

Remember, we sell goods very low, but will not come down one penny; therefore believe it will pay you to see us before you purchase elsewhere.

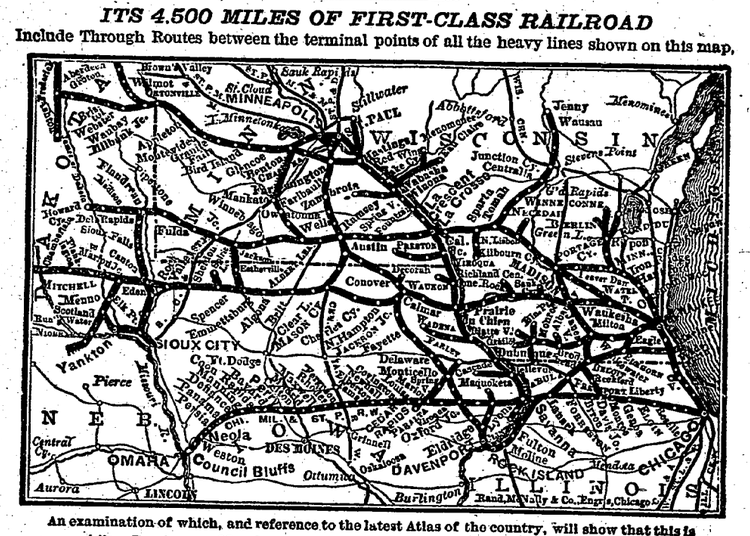
St. Paul One Price Clothing House.

THE PEOPLE'S ROUTE THROUGH THE GOLDEN NORTH-WEST IS THE

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ITS 4,500 MILES OF FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD

Include Through Routes between the terminal points of all the heavy lines shown on this map.



An examination of which, and reference to the latest Atlas of the country, will show that this is

The Business Men's, Tourists' and Health-Seekers' Bonanza,

As it is the DIRECT, and, in most cases, the ONLY ROUTE to the great and leading BUSINESS CENTERS, HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS of

NORTHERN ILLINOIS, all WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA.

Consult the leading Railway Guides and Map-Folder Time Tables of this Road, and learn the leaving and arriving time of the Magnificent Trains of

PALATIAL SLEEPING AND DRAWING-ROOM CARS —AND— SUMPTUOUS COACHES AND SMOKING CARS,

At every considerable point in the territory named; then get tickets reading over the "CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY," and be sure no other name is given therein—and you will have the privilege of enjoying the excellence of the BEST CARRIAGES, the BEST HOTELS and DINING-HALLS, and the BEST SERVICE in every particular to be found in the world.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Grand New Union Passenger Station, on the old site, Canal, Madison and Adams Streets. W. S. THORN, Depot Ticket Agent. Freight Depot, corner Union and Carroll Streets. City Offices, 63 and 63 Clark Street, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel. T. E. CHANDLER, Passenger Agent.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Depot, corner Reed and South Water Streets. City Office, 400 East Water Street, corner Wisconsin Street. A. M. INGERSOLL, Ticket Agent.

ST. PAUL, MINN. Union Ticket Office, 159 East Third Street, opposite Merchant's Hotel. CHARLES THOMPSON and CHARLES H. PETSCH, Ticket Agents. J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent, 162 East Third Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ticket Offices, at Passenger Depot, cor. Washington and Third Aves South. GEORGE H. KNEELL, Ticket Agent. Union Depot, foot of Sibley Street. HERMAN BROWN and A. B. CHAMBERLIN, Depot Ticket Agent, and No. 7 Nicollet House. G. L. SCOTT, City Ticket Agent.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY

J. H. RICHARDS. E. N. COREY

RICHARDS & COREY,

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise,

LUMBER, Etc. Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Clarke Farm, D. T. F. C. COREY, Manager.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

TIME CARD.

Arrival and departure of trains over the North Pacific.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

No. 3 (passenger) from the east..........7:00 p. m
No. 4 (passenger from the west..........8:15 a. m
No. 17 (Accommodation) from the east 8.00 a. m

TRAINS LEAVE.

No. 3, going west..........7:30 p. m
No. 4, going east..........9:00 a. m
No. 14 (freight), going east..........10:00 a. m
No. 16 (freight), going east..........4:00 p. m
No. 18 (Accommodation), going east.....9:45 p. m

Passenger trains daily except Sunday. Freight trains liable to be cancelled at all times.

G. K. BARNES,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.
HERMAN HAUPT,
General Manager, St. Paul

THE BANNER CITY

A brick yard is being put in at Steele.

Thermometer at 9:30 last evening stood 2° above.

Washburn is soon to have a first-class livery stable.

Deer are plenty only two to ten miles from Bismarck

Fire limits are soon to be established in Bismarck.

Eppinger has sold his west end lots at a profit of $200.

Dr. Redt, of Miles City, is paying the metropolis a visit.

J. M. Carnahan has caught on to a railroad section near Washburn.

W. A. Dow, who will establish a large brick yard, arrived Wednesday.

W. B. Shaw returned Wednesday from St Paul, en route to Berthold.

Have you bought a Washburn lot yet? You will wish you had next April.

Driggs, the music dealer, has sold several fine pianos during the past ten days.

The Billings Post says Thos. Maylone has sold out his restaurant in that place.

Dr. Bussey has purchased the seven acre Pye property, which he will shortly plat.

The demand for lots in Flannery & Wetherby's addition still continues despite the cold snap.

Washburn already has a good hotel, and land hunters will be provided with every comfort.

F. H. Ertel, of Mandan, who is getting up a boom edition of his paper, was in the city yesterday.

Last night's Pacific express was seven hours late owing to a cold snap in the Red river country.

The sale of lots in the Flannery & Wetherby addition continues but a few days more before the raise.

Frank Miller threshed a few days ago 147 bushels of wheat from four bushels of seed—about three acres.

The next rush for lots will be in the new North Pacific addition, now owned by Messrs. Coffin & McKenzie.

The Helena Independent believes the winter will be a severe one. Helena is a long ways from Bismarck, however.

The Bronson quarter section, adjoining the Van Etten claim, has been purchased by Asa Fisher and others for $16,000.

Dan Fenton, an actor well known in Bismarck, but now sojourning in Miles City, is the father of a brand new girl baby.

Twenty-five cents will be paid for a copy of the Bismarck WEEKLY TRIBUNE of date of November 10, 1882. Send to this office.

The Bronson claim, which was purchased by Asa Fisher and others Friday, will probably soon be platted and put on the market.

S. A. Blomquist, of the land department, North Pacific, came in Wednesday accompanied by Mr. F. P. Denoran, of Gotheborg, Sweden.

Weekly mail service from Jamestown to Villard will shortly be put on. There is now weekly service from Bismarck to the Mouse river town.

Lieut. E. B. Fuller, Seventh cavalry, now on duty at West Point, is the father of a bright little girl. Frank Moore thereby becomes an uncle.

The new time-lock safe for the Bismarck National, was moved into the new bank building yesterday. The bank itself will remove Monday next.

The boom is now at Washburn. To be the possessor of wealth is good, and to be the possessor of some lots in Washburn is to be on the sure road to wealth.

Lots in the vicinity of the green houses seem to be having the greatest boom of any in the city. Sig Hanauer has caught on to a couple in that neighborhood.

Maj. Sanger, of Fort Lincoln, paid Bismarck his first visit since his return to the department, Saturday. Lieut. Chance and Lieut. English were also in the city.

Dr. Maus, United States army, formerly stationed at Fort Yates, came in Saturday with the Fifteenth. The Doctor has considerable valuable real estate in Bismarck.

The Tower City Herald publishes this week a cut of the new school house to be built in that town next spring, costing $10,000. Bismarck will go Tower City $15,000 better.

J. P. Dunn has just received one of the largest stock of holiday goods ever brought to Bismarck, of which the readers of the TRIBUNE will hear more by reading these columns.

Lieut. Avis of the twenty-fifth, who was married recently to Miss Carter, daughter of Capt. Carter, also of the twenty-fifth, passed through the city Wednesday with his bride en route to St. Paul.

Kinney Lloyd, of Clarke, was bound over to the district court, Wednesday, for threatening to kill Wm. Connell. Connel also got out a warrant for M. Gamble for assault with a deadly weapon.

Some smart Aleck stole Louis Westhauser's hat at the dance Thursday evening. He must have been a good financier. He paid $1.50 for a ticket and then stole a $4 hat, which is a profit to the thief of $2.50.

The postoffice at Grinnell having been discontinued mail service between Fort Berthold and Fort Buford will be discontinued after January 1st. Grinnell and Little Muddy mail will be sent to Fort Buford.

Maj. Kirk-bade Bismarck adieu Sunday and left for St. Paul where he will remain for a couple of months, after which time he knows not where he will go, but thinks he will go south for a little rest and recreation.

Major Sanger and another officer of Fort Lincoln pooled their issues Monday and bought a lot in Flannery & Wetherby's addition, opposite Capital square. That lot may make these gentlemen retired millionaires yet; who knows?

Many of the cuts on the railroad between Jamestown and Fargo are filled with snow. In some places it is ten feet deep. Passengers on incoming trains say they notice a moderation in the weather as soon as the Missouri slope is reached.

The Bismarck Reading Room association are now free from debt, but to make the institution complete, several hundred dollars worth of books should be purchased soon, and doubtless will be as fast as a generous public furnishes the funds.

Messrs. McKenzie and Coffin returned last Wednesday from St. Paul. They confirm the report of their having purchased the 160 acres belonging to the North Pacific adjoining Bismarck on the north. They will plat it soon and put it in the market.

Sig Hanauer's one price clothing house was removed yesterday to the new store in the brick block. The clerks will be busy arranging goods however to-day and to-morrow, so that the grand opening will not occur until next Monday morning. Mr. Hanauer can now boast of having the finest store on the line of the North Pacific. He has always enjoyed an excellent trade, because of his superior stock, and now that he has adopted the strictly one price system his business has become still greater.

Sig Hanauer swung to the breeze his new sign Monday on the front of his new store which he expects to occupy in a few days. The sign is a very neat and attractive one, and the TRIBUNE believes was painted by home artists, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Mr. L. D. Clock, of the wholesale firm of Yerxa, Whitley & Co., left Wednesday for trip west to visit the friends of the firm. This firm is daily shipping large orders west. They sell goods as cheap as St. Paul, and parties west find it to their advantage to buy their goods in Bismarck.

The rush for lots in the new addition still continues and it is likely that half of the lots will be sold before the fifteen days of grace expire. The proprietors of the addition decided before putting the addition in the market to raise the price of all unsold lots after fifteen days, which will be carried out.

Three companies of the Fifteenth infantry arrived last Saturday and proceeded to Fort Lincoln, where one company under Lieut. Carter remains permanently. Two companies with Lieutenants Chapin and May go to Stevenson in a few days. This makes Lincoln a four company post and Stevenson two companies.

There will probably be no change made in the railroad time card this winter except the arrival of the passenger from the east, which will arrive at 6:30 soon. The morning train may arrive half an hour earlier, but nothing definite is yet known. The trains will run through to Glendive for breakfast this winter instead of stopping at Little Missouri for that meal.

Arthur Driggs, the Bismarck musical instrument dealer, Monday sold and delivered another fine piano to Messrs. Green & Berry, of Mandan, proprietors of the new concert hall. Mr. Driggs represents some excellent music houses, and parties wanting instruments of any kind can get them of Mr. Driggs as cheap and on much better terms than they can be had of foreign agents.

The TRIBUNE job rooms are now on the ground floor, in the rear of the business office. The facilities for job printing have been greatly enlarged during the past month and a new and elegant assortment of latest styles of type has been added. Patrons of the TRIBUNE are especially invited to examine the new stock of fine letter and note paper just received.

Last Saturday J. C. Cady, the boss furniture man, bought three lots in the North Pacific second addition northeast of the court house for $1,000. On Monday following he was offered an advance of $275. He immediately visited the office of Flannery & Wetherby and bought three additional lots in McKenzie's addition for $900. On these lots he intends erecting a fine dwelling house early next spring.

Mr. C. M. Cushman, the manager of the Hayes Farm, gave a regular New England dinner on the 30th, to the employes of the Hayes Farm, who have been engaged for nearly two weeks past threshing No. 1 hard wheat. The management of this farm has been singularly fortunate in the character of the men employed. They have been industrious and faithful, and deserve all the favor that the management can show.

N. C. Lawrence and wife, of Glendive, arrived from the east Saturday. The temptation was too great for Mr. Lawrence. He stopped off and caught on to five acres in Lounsberry's outlots, adjoining the Van Etten land. Lieutenant Mann came in with him and was buzzed by not less than half a dozen boomers who wanted to buy his land, also one of the Lounsberry outlots. Lt. Mann went on to Fort Custer, where he is now stationed.

Miles City Journal: A young sport stood in the side entrance of the Cosmopolitan Sunday night, scowling savagely at a ranchman who had been staring at him for several minutes, and said: "What do you take me for, anyhow?" "Wal, stranger," replied the rancher, "I've been a sizin' you up for a second or two, and I wouldn't take you, just as you stand, at any price—unless I was awful hard up on my graveyard ranch for fertilizing material."

The Billings Herald says: "L. H. Fenske, manager of Asa Fisher's business in this town, is now fully established in his new quarters. The clean, white plastered walls, the handsomely painted woodwork, and the large and carefully arranged stock presents a perfect picture of mercantile thrift. At a new and elegant desk sits Mr. Fenske as the presiding genius, and he may certainly be excused if he feels a pardonable degree of pride in his pleasant surroundings."

Miles City Press: Mr. A. B. Carry, formerly book-keeper for Leighton, Jordan & Co., and more recently the candidate for county treasurer on the so called republican ticket, has accepted a position with the North Pacific Coal company at Bismarck. Mr. Carry is one of the most capable business men in this western country, an expert accountant, and a man of spotless integrity. We regret to lose him from Miles City, and wish him all prosperity in his new field of occupation.

The fire laddies claim they have a good joke on Von Kuster, one of their fellows. It seems Sunday night Von Kuster appeared on the ground at the tap of the bell, but not attired as firemen usually are, in rubber hose and a grim visage. On the contrary he seemed to be light hearted and instead of the gummed boots he had on patent leather, and instead of cold rubber he wore a swallow-tail coat, and there was a peculiar sort of grin on his face which the boys think "gave him dead away."

The remains of Mrs John Clark were consigned to their last resting place Sunday. The funeral services were attended by the immediate friends and relatives of the family. The body was encased in a fine bronze metalic casket of the same style as that in which President Garfield is sleeping his last sleep, and also of the same design as the one used by the ill fated DeLong. The hearse, which was also furnished by Mr. Smith, was neatly draped and in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion.

M. S. Cuskelly, of the firm of Cuskelly Bros., dealers in general merchandise at Dickinson, D. T., was in the city yesterday on his way to St. Paul on a visit. Mr. Cuskelly reports business brisk in the new town, and believes it will become a point of considerable importance. A great many buffalo hunters make Dickinson their headquarters. Another argument in favor of Dickinson is the fact that the country as well as the town is peopled with good, intelligent and industrious citizens, who will pull together for the benefit of their section.

Peterson, Veeder & Co. received another large consignment of holiday goods Monday. If this firm keeps on rolling in goods there will not be room in their store for their customers. The same may be said of Mr. H. H. Day, although his goods are not so bulky. It doesn't take many real diamonds to run up into the thousands, and Mr. Day has probably the largest stock of these little glisteners ever brought to the northwest. Even St. Paul, a city of 60,000 people, could be proud of the assortment of fine jewelry which Mr. Day now has in stock for the holiday trade.

At the city council meeting last Saturday the subject of establishing fire limits in the city of Bismarck was considerably discussed, and likely an ordinance to that effect will soon be passed. The salary of night policeman Harper was increased to $85 per month, which probably no one will think too high for the excellent service he renders. Mike Francis' resignation as policeman was accepted. Fire Warden McDonald also resigned and Ed. Sloan was appointed. A resolution was passed compelling all defective flues and chimneys to be attended to at once.

The transit of Venus, which occurred Wednesday, brought as severe weather as the average northerner cares to see. Seventeen below zero, accompanied by fierce winds, was the condition of affairs at Bismarck. Of course, following the storm the thermometer will reach possibly 25 degrees below, but the wind having become still the cold will not be noticed. The weather was clear during the transit and the operation was visible to the naked eye through the aid of smoked glass. Venus appeared as a black spot on the face of the sun about the size of a ball, say an inch and a half in diameter. It will not occur again for 122 years.

Sioux City Journal, 3d: A river man speaking of the business of the coming season said: "I expect to see a much better business on the upper river next season than this. For one thing, the settlement that has gone in along the river all the way from Pierre to Benton will help out. Then the use of coal at the government posts will bring a great deal of freight for the boats. Last fall several boat loads were moved, from Chamberlain mostly. The government will find the coal much cheaper than wood, and, I think, will use coal at most of the river posts next winter. During the past season none of the boat lines have made any money—that is figuring the wear and tear of boats and interest on investment. Next season there will be less competition, and, as I think, more business."

Saturday's Mandan Pioneer speaks as follows of the Knife river country: "Mr. McGrath came in from the Knife river country yesterday. A letter from the large Pennsylvania colony confirms their coming, which is set for the end of March or beginning of April. Fully 500 families will make up the colony, with new recruits falling into line daily. A very pleasant feature for settlers must be the fact that 100 tons of the choicest coal have been deposited on the bank of the river for the free use of settlers. These fine black diamonds come from a ten foot vein worked in the Winston mine, only one mile from the landing, with a shaft already sunk 200 feet deep. This mine has for years supplied passing steamboats with fuel, and is quite a card for that section of the country. Mr. McGrath takes with him a stock of dry goods and drugs, and will branch out as a full-fledged merchant ere long."

Of Mr. Denoran, of Gotheborg, Sweden, now in Bismarck looking over the country with a view of ascertaining its advantages, the Pioneer Press says: E. P. Denoran is a Scotchman by birth and by occupation general agent of the American lines of steamers, with headquarters at Gotheborg, Sweden. Mr. Denoran says that in the first ten months of 1882 no less than 39,000 emigrants left the port of Gotheborg, destined for the United States. He estimates that 15,000 embarked from southern Sweden at Copenhagen, Denmark, and that 3,000 would be added to the departures in November and December, making a total of 57,000 emigrants during the year. Comparatively few stop at the seaports, most of the emigrants buying tickets to Chicago; which is made a distributing point. The largest percentage is booked through to northwestern points, and the class of inflowers is made up from the flower of the people. The Swedish government looks with alarm at the growing tide and does all in its power to check its flow. There is reason to believe that the next parliament will enact a law prohibiting general emigration agents from appointing and maintaining local agents throughout the country. Mr. Denoran's mission is to visit the northwest, the center of immigration, and from personal inspection learn of its natural and prospective advantages.

PROCEEDINGS

Board County Commissioners of Burleigh County.

Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Frank Donnelley and C. A. Galloway.

The board adjourned until Monday, November 9th, 1882.

J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

BISMARCK, Nov. 9, 1882.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Frank Donnelley, chairman, and Commissioner John Quinlan.

On motion the following bills were allowed from the several funds of the county:

J. H. Richards, expressage on books, etc	$19 15
J. S. Johnson, lightning rods on court house	195 00
John P. Hoagland, lumber for bridges	94 04
Egbert Fiellar, Chamber's tax receipt book	30 00
R. A. Coffer, building bridges and grading road	1,231 00
Geo. G. Gibbs, iron work on bridges	6 00
J. A. Baker, labor on roads	187 50
Geo. Peoples, two months' services janitor	100 00
Peterson, Veeder & Co., mdse.	5 75

On motion board adjourned until to-morrow, 2 p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, Co. Clerk.

BISMARCK, Nov. 10, 1882

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Frank Donnelley and John Quinlan.

Minutes of last meeting read, and on motion approved, with the exception of R. A. Coffer's bill

Moved and carried that the following bills be allowed from the several funds of the county:

Alex. McKenzie, boarding prisoners and paupers	530 00
John Quinlan, services county commissioner, 12 days @$3	36 00
Frank Donnelley, services county commissioner, 10 days @$3	30 00
John Peoples, ice furnished	54 00
M. Eppinger, mdse	6 25

The report of Joseph Hare, justice of the peace, for quarter ending September 30, 1882, was approved, and the respective fees therein allowed, summary of which is as follows:

Joseph Hare, justice fees	25 65
L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff fees	21 15
John Waldon, " " "	6 40

On motion, adjourned until Thursday, November 16, 1882.

J. H. RICHARDS, Co. Clerk.

BISMARCK, Nov. 16, 1882

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Chairman Frank Donnelley and Commissioner John Quinlan.

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan the bill of R. A. Coffer, passed November 9, was duly ratified and approved.

Petition for road from Painted woods creek to Washburn filed.

On motion the following bills were allowed and ordered paid from their respective funds:

Cameron, Amberg & Co., books	38 00
Thomas McGowan, boarding sick pauper	60 00
Quinlan & Halloran, whisky for county patients	4 00
Hugh McDonald, justice fees, quarter ending September 30, 1882	42 10

Adjourned until Friday, December 1, 1882.

J. H. RICHARDS, Co. Clerk.

BISMARCK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1882.

The county clerk in compliance with law called two commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., to wit: Frank Donnelley and John Quinlan, who, after having assembled at the office of the register of deeds of said county, called to their assistance Joseph Hare, a justice of the peace, the said persons then organized themselves into a board of canvassers for the purpose of canvassing the votes and returns of the general election, held on the 7th day of November, 1882, in said county.

For the result of said canvass reference is hereby made to their original report found in canvassers' proceedings, filed Nov. 1st, 9th, 10th and 17th, marked exhibit "A."

J. H. RICHARDS,
County Clerk and Clerk of Canvassing Board.

BISMARCK, Dec. 1, 1882.

Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Full board present. On motion of Commissioner Quinlan the board adjourned until Monday, December, 4, 1882.

J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

BISMARCK, Dec. 4, 1882.

Board met pursuant to adjournment Present Frank Donnelley, chairman, and Commissioner John Quinlan.

The following bills on motion were ordered paid from the several funds:

Thos. Van Etten, services deputy county clerk	$14 50
J. H. Richards, cash, sundry accounts	8 38
George Peoples, janitor's fees 1 mo.	50 00
J. W. Raymond & Co., unexpired term liquor license	66 66
J. W. Raymond & Co., merchandise per bill	86 77
E. N. Corey, board of board of insanity	24 50
John Waldon, deputy sheriff fees	11 00
Faunce, Thornton & Co., repairing jail	3 80

The bill of Lewis Peterson for $375 65 boarding and care of Ever J Boe, was disallowed. Adjourned till Friday, Dec. 29, 1882

J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

TAKING UP LAND.

Thirty years ago the task of "taking land" was one attended with trials, hardships and privations. Then the pioneer wended his weary way for hundreds of miles across desolate plains, over rugged mountains and through almost impassable swamps. Now he rides for a few short hours on the cushioned seat of a palace car. Then he was welcomed by the hoot of the savage red man, or the tramp of the wild buffalo. Now the Indians are either residing peacefully upon distant reservations, or have been driven nearer the setting sun. Thirty years ago the western homesteader hauled his produce seventy-five miles to find a market. To day the iron horse takes it almost from his very door, and railroads are constantly opening up large tracts of government land to settlement. At that time the first year would be consumed in building a log cabin and putting up the winter's hay, which was mowed with a scythe and raked together by hand. We now hire a gang of carpenters who finish up all buildings in three days, and a man with half the energy of his father can break and plant to corn and flax from seventy-five to one hundred acres the first year. It has been but a few short years since settlers on the frontier were deprived of all religious and educational advantages, save those which were instituted around the family fireplace. To-day the churches point their spires heavenward almost as soon as depots are built, and schoolmasters follow the tide of emigration so closely that the children need hardly miss a lesson. If pioneer life has lost much of its character of romance and adventure, it has also lost many of its dangers and inconveniences. We should like to tap every young man in the east, who is struggling upon over-rented, worn-out, or mortgage-covered farms, on the shoulder and whisper this question in his ear. "If your father or grandfather had the pluck and energy to struggle through the privations of thirty, forty or fifty years ago, haven't you got the nerve and go-aheadativeness to buy a ticket to Dakota and see if we have exaggerated our statements about the wonderful New Northwest?"—[Watertown Courier.

Kind to the Old Man.

[Virginia City Enterprise]

"I raise you $3, father," said a Comstock young man who was in a little game of draw with his paternal progenitor the other evening.

"What are you doing that for?" asked the old man rather peevishly.

"Can't help it. Got two pair"

The elderly gentleman threw up his hand, whereupon the youth showed his hand, disclosing the fact that he did not have so much as a pair of deuces.

The look of disgust on the old man's face was intense, but it changed suddenly, for the next hand, which was dealt by his accomplished son, contained three aces.

"Mebbe you won't be so previous in your bluffing this time," chuckled the father, as he drew two cards and shoved a handful of hard-earned silver into the middle of the table.

"I tap you," was the son's laconic reply, throwing a $20 piece.

In his eagerness the old man did not notice that his boy had not drawn any cards, and so unhesitatingly called. He was downed. The boy had a flush.

After the old gentleman had left, the young man said, in a voice which was almost choked, and which showed plainly how much he was moved by the emotion of filial affection: "I had to do it, boys. You know how it is. Father has to work very hard, and it was doing him a favor to break him quick, so he could get home and have his regular sleep. Barkeep, fetch in the drinks."

THE late fair in Washington for the benefit of the Garfield "memorial" scheme, was hardly a success, and was not quite a failure. The Sunday Herald has this to say concerning it: "There need be no hesitancy in saying now that the only mistake made about the Garfield fair was in selecting the object to which the proceeds were to be devoted. The toil and trouble of a great fair and bazaar, the palpable humbug and innocent blackmail of many of its arrangements, the element of tolerated gambling in it, the disturbance to legitimate trade in the "donations" which are afterwards sold in opposition to the regular shops, are only permissible when the object is purely charitable or such as elicits great popular enthusiasm, local or general. The project of adding another brass or marble monstrosity to those which already adorn(?) this city, in dubious honor to the late lamented president, comes under none of these heads. It is not charitable in any sense, the local public could not be expected to glow with ardor about it, and as it turned out the unreckoning enthusiasm through the country, which resulted in the $250,000 fund for Mrs. Garfield, has had time to subside. To add to this last drawback, railway fares were not sufficiently reduced to bring any marked number of visitors to Washington during the week, and the uncertain weather of late November also kept many away. Nearly all of this would have been reversed, according to the universal verdict, if the Garfield hospital had been the avowed object instead of the vague and uncertain phrase "monument" or "memorial."

THE latest North Pacific town to boom into public notice is called Townsend, and is situated just across the Missouri river in Meagher county, M. T. It was platted about ten days ago, and $9,000 worth of lots are already sold. The town site embraces about 160 acres of land, which is divided into forty-three blocks. The location of Townsend is one of the best in the territory, being in the center of a fertile valley which is about forty miles long and from five to ten miles wide. This valley promises, with its rapidly increasing population, to become one of the most densely settled and richest in Montana. In the spring a wagon road will be constructed along Grayson creek to Smith River valley, and as Townsend will be Meagher county's railroad point it will naturally become the shipping point for all that section of country. The new town is named in honor of the father of a former president of the road, now one of the capitalists of New York.

AN estimate is made that there will be fifty contested election cases before the lower house of the next congress. The necessity of a change in the custom of supporting contestants at government expense while they make their fight for seats, would seem to be imperative. It has got to a point where a man can make a living, and enjoy the luxuries of the gay season in the capital by the waging of a war in which he has no expectation of success. Next to going to Washington as a congressman, the average American patriot likes to go as a contestant. It's a "soft snap."

THE Deadwood Pioneer says: "A scientific gentleman who has investigated the soil of Dakota territory, says that it has been analyzed twenty-three feet below the surface and found to contain richer soil for the production of wheat and other cereals than the famous wheat lands of the Black sea, and also a comparative analysis shows that it is better and stronger twenty feet down than the surface of the famous Yellow river valley in China. These are facts and not fancy."

THE question of bridging navigable waters has come before every congress for many years, and has never been definitely settled. In the present congress there is, perhaps, more than the usual number of bills to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters by bridges in general; and there are two bills to regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio rivers

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Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in Justice Court. County of Burleigh ss.—Before Hugh MacDonald, justice of the peace.

J. W. Raymond, plaintiff, Benjamin F. Whitsett and Charles P. Woltolk, defendants.

The Territory of Dakota sends Greeting: To Benjamin F. Whitsett and Charles P Woltolk, defendants. You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to answer to the complaint of the above named plaintiff, J. W. Raymond, who claims to recover of you the sum of seventy-one dollars and five cents, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1882, for goods sold and delivered by said plaintiff to said defendants, a copy of which said complaint is on file at my office And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgement against you for said amount of seventy-one dollars and five cents and interest thereon from March 11, 1882 together with costs and damages Given under my hand this 1st day of December, A. D. 1882

HUGH MACDONALD
Justice of the Peace within and for Burleigh county, D T

27-33 HAIGHT & LITTLE, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

$50,000 for $2.
51st
Grand Extraordinary Holiday Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO
In the City of Louisville, on
Saturday December 30,
These drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sundays excepted).
$50,000 Capital Prize, this month only
Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.
N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the
DECEMBER DRAWING.

1 Prize	$50,000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prizes 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000		

9 Prizes $300 ea, Approximation Prizes. $2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " " 1,800
9 Prizes 100 ea, " " 900
1,960 Prizes, $13...
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets. $100.
Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, K

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